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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	14th March
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5234	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Iselin	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,181	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 699,	Rs. 315,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Meccori	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	P. Colledani	6,509	8th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rossevich	4,409	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,943	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	—	2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELLA," 1,993 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE COLONY PORTS.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,268	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,303	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut..... Rs. 2-8 per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)..... „ 1-4 „
MARRONS GLACE'S..... „ 2 „

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES

A SPECIALITY.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.: BOMBAY.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS.
OF INDIA.
(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
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AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.
The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

JEWELRY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELRY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELRY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE-ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsac (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

JAMES G. RIAL .....Manager.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 12TH,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH
13TH AND 14TH.

THE WORLD'S ENTERTAINERS.

(POLITE VAUDEVILLE.)

Nothing in the way of Contemporaneous Amusements has received such hearty endorsement and warm praise. Press and Public everywhere enthusiastically pronounce it the

GREATEST
AND MOST
ARTISTIC
VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE
EVER SEEN.

Individual Members of this organization have by special command appeared at Sandringham Palace before

KING EDWARD VII.
and at St. Petersburg before
ALEXANDER III, CZAR of RUSSIA.
At MELBOURNE the Company appeared under the Patronage and approval of the
EARL OF HOPETOUN (Governor-General, Australian Commonwealth) and
LADY HOPETOUN.
In SOUTH AFRICA under the Patronage of
Sir WALTER FRANCES HELY-HUTCHINSON, (Governor, Cape Colony) and LADY HELY-HUTCHINSON.
In MAURITIUS under the Patronage of
Sir CHARLES BRUCE, (Governor of Mauritius) and LADY BRUCE.

THE COMPANY.

SALERNO,

The Court Entertainer from the Empire Theatre, London, in feats of classic Juggling. The talk of Paris, Berlin and London. Mr. Salerno has by special command appeared before KING EDWARD VII. at Sandringham Palace.

BUNTH AND RUDD,

From the Alhambra, London, who rank as the very highest type of Grotesque Comedians, Messrs. Bunth and Rudd have had the honour of appearing before the Czar of Russia.

VIOLET ELLIOTT,

The Marvellous contralto presenting a repertoire of the newest and most popular song successes.

Professor SCHWINDLER,

Amazing exhibition of esoteric skill and burlesque legerdemain. Europe's greatest fun maker.

FRANCES GWYNNE,

The gifted lyric artiste Presenting a delightfully entertaining repertoire of Illustrated Ballads,

Signor MONTE,

The HUMAN FROG, assisted by his clown TONY in an amazing exhibition of acrobatic skill.

Madlle. PUTE,

Europe's premier Terpsechorian Queen from the principle theatres of Berlin and London.

THE SHADOWGRAPH.

Another pleasing Novelty. An entertaining pantomime in silhouette.

THE GAIETY SKETCH Co.,

Composed of funny comedians and artistic comediennes, presenting a repertoire of Comedies.

EDISON KINETESCOPE.

The wizard of Menlo Park's latest and most improved Picture projecting machine.

A PERFORMANCE at once
HILARIOUSLY AMUSING, UNIQUELY ENTERTAINING.
CLEAN WHOLESOME FUN—MIRTH—MUSIC—MERRIMENT.

PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Seats at SOUNDY'S.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 9-30 P.M., at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.

The Conversazione and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMAH CUT ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1903, for the SUPPLY of 45 tons of ROOF BOARDS and 110 tons of LINING BOARDS.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees five hundred should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st February, 1903.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE Our SHOP. All in Stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a last visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains Our GREAT SALE commencing MONDAY, 2nd March, 1903. For LAST WEEK ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite Goculdas Hospital, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Parels, for 12 months, from 1st April 1903, to 31st March, 1904, and Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Meat Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Sewree Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazgaon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from Vegetable and fish-sellers, &c., wandering on the floor or other places not numbered, either, in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 11th, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE.

TOWN HALL.

THE LAST AFTERNOON CONERT
Will be given by THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,
FELIX STERNBERG,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 13TH, AT 5-45 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. (a) Largo in G .....G. Haendel.
   (b) Impromptu B flat (Variazioni).Fr. Schubert.
   (c) Gavotte in A .....F. Sternberg.
2. (a) Nocturne in F sharp .....L. Brassin.
   (b) Mazurka B flat .....B. Godard.
   (c) Serenade .....
   (d) Soiree de Pienne .....} Schubert Liszt.
3. (a) Die Forelle (by special request).Schubert-Sternberg.
   (b) Barcarolle in G minor .....A Rubinstein.
   (c) Grande Polonaise in A flat, Op. 53...Fr. Chopin.

Concert Grand by "BLUTHNER," kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PRICES: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Pianoforte Depot, 40, Meadow Street and Oak Lane.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

TOWN HALL.

THE CALIFORNIAN NIGHTINGALE.

MADAME AGNES FREID.

DRAMATIC PRIMA DONNA ((SOPRANO)

Assisted by the Full Orchestra of His Excellency the GOVERNOR'S BAND under the direction of Mr. BERR, R. C. M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT,

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Conveyance, dated 16th July, 1892, made between MORESHWAR GANAPATRAO ZOBDA and his minor Brothers by their Mother and Guardian KRISHNABAI alias GOPIKABAI, wife of GANPATRAO MOROJI ZEOBA, of the first part and the said KRISHNABAI alias GOPIKABAI of the second part and our Client, Mr. BHASKER BHOW of the third part, has been LOST. The DOCUMENT is attested by Mr. BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKER, Solicitor, and two others and was duly Registered in the Bombay Sub Registry on 17th August, 1892. The said Conveyance comprises three properties all situate in the Cart known as Randoll or Zoobda Cart and bearing Old No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, New No. 1, and New Survey No. 230.

Any person giving information leading to the discovery of the said Conveyance to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof will be suitably REWARDED.—Dated Bombay, this 12th day of March, 1903.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for BHASKER BHOW.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R. M. RAILWAY.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned on leave with effect from the 16th March, 1903, Mr. W. HARVEY, Engineer-in-Chief has been APPOINTED to act as Agent of the Company.

H. D. OLIVIER, Colonel, R. E.,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in				
			10 years.		15 years.		15 years.		20 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	8	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	6	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,530,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

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Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Tsaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
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Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

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„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
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„ 6 Months.....	4½ „
„ 12 Months.....	5 „
„ 2 Years.....	5½ „

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Standard Buildings, Bombay.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 10.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 3/8	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	Frs 100 1/4	=	,,
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/2	=	,,
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£98	=	,,

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 15/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	22 5/8	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	49 1/2	=	,,

EXCHANGES—

Paris Cheques	25·16	=	+ 1
Berlin ,,	20·61	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 3/8	=	+ 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	=	+ 1/8
6 ,, ,,	3 5/8 pr ct	=	+ 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	+ 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	=	,,
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	=	,,

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st mark 9 3-4 March-April. Tone steady.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £74 = plus £1.
Yellow metal 6 5-8d. plus 1-2
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgian £5 3s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-7-6 plus 2s. 6d.
Basic Steel Bars £5-4.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10d.
Wheat afloat for U.-K. 2,380 000
Linseed Bold 43. April-May. Sellers. Tone firm
Coffee in New York 5 5-8.
Arrivals.—Steamers Dido and Xenia.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·24 plus 4 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·10 +8	5·10 +8	5·14 +8	5·14 +8

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·13 +7	5·05 +7	4·81 +7	4·61 +8	4·57 +8

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	39,000	bales.
Do. last year	23,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	12,000	,,
,, Continent	18,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	10·19	+20
Futures, month of March	9·95	+25
Do. do. July	9·39	+20

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 5-8	+1-16
Futures month of June	9·31	+21
Do. September	9·05	+19
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday 10th March 1903:—

Cotton	22,872 bales.
Wheat	7,348 cwts.
Linseed	12,620 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,095 ,,
Gingelly seed	10,005 ,,
Poppyseed	100 ,,
Groundnuts	1,310 ,,
Castorseed	4,945 ,,
Rice	31,168 ,,
Myrabollams	2,888 ,,
Cottonseed	9 038 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY MARCH 11.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T			Is. 4 1-14d.
Bank Demand			Is. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A			Is. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do			Is. 4 1-32d.
French France 3 do do			170 3-4
Marks 3 do do			139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			118 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do			159 3-4
Japan 30 do do			149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98	9
1st Settlement	Rs. 98	11

Money Market—Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 19th February	8 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 19th do.	8 do.
Bank of Madras do. 19th do.	8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.					
Ready	7	7			
Forward April-May	7	7			
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6			
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	11	to	5	12
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	4			
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready	7	5			
Forward April-May	7	4			
Castorseed—Tone steady.					
Ready	22	8	to	22	12
Forward April-May.	23	4	to	23	8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.					
Ready	34	0	to	34	4
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm					
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	33	0			
25 ,, ,, ,,	32	0			
50 ,, ,, ,,	30	8			
Black Kutnee ,, ,,	29	4			

The Seeds Markets are closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	12,000

March-SApril.	Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5-17 +7	5 19 +7	5-21 +7	5-21 +7

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5-20 +7	5-12 +7	4 86 +5	4·66 + 5	4·62 + 5

COTTON.—The market is steadier following advices from America and Liverpool. A moderate business is reported at Colaba at about yesterday's rates for spot cotton. The Sutta market is firmer and good Broach has advanced to Rs. 216 and Rs. 217.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	161	154	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	182	172	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	182	172	...	do.
Belati M. G	189	182	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damaraum Poolgaum M G.	197	189	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	199	191	...	do.
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	194	185	...	do.
Broach M. G.	233	226	217	do.
Do. M. G.	230	...	...	25 April.
Bhownagger M G	208	198	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	204	194	176	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	219	do.
Westerns	...	...	204	do.

The Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank here has received a wire from Head Office announcing that at the Forty-Sixth Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held at Yokohama yesterday the Bank declared 12 per cent dividend, added to the reserve fund (including the reserves of silver securities) Yen. 350,000 raising it to Yen. 9360,000, and carried forward to next account Yen. 505,000.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	21	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pagamwady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	29	24	48
D Chetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	17	18	28
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	61	44	65
Parel, Sewri and Sion	14	9	19
Mahim and Worli	31	21	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	18
Total	177	150	256
Total plague deaths to date	247,517	109,204	
Same date last year	228	122	248

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—March 3, at Camberley, Alice Mary, widow of the late Major-General Sir James Browne, R E, C B, K C S I.
BULLEN—March 6, at Hill House, Streatham Common London, John Nutt Bullen, formerly of Calcutta, suddenly.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—PEREIRA—March 9, at "Orange Grove," Satara, at the Chapel of "Our Lady of Health," Wilfred Edmund Anderson, of Secunderabad, to Effie Grace, daughter of Mr N Pereira, Retired Government Telegraph Master, and Mrs Grace Pereira.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOUGH—March 4, at Quetta, the wife of Captain H Gough, Political Department, of a daughter.
HAND—March 4, at Sunnyside, Coonoor, the wife of Lieut T H H Hand, Royal Indian Marine, of a daughter.
NUTTALL—March 5, the wife of the Rev Frank Nuttall, M A, Chaplain of St Mark's, Bangalore, of a son.
STRACHEY—March 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of R C Strachey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—SLATER—March 6, in St Andrew's Kirk, Bangalore, by the Rev R Horne Stevenson, M A, the Rev Edwin Herbert Lewis, of the London Mission, Bellary, to Dora Katharine, daughter of the Rev T K Slater, of Bangalore.

DEATH.

BOND—February 26, at Dehra Dun, Samuel Patterson Bond for many years, before retirement, a Civil Medical Officer and Superintendent of Jails in the United Provinces, aged 65 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m, Sun sets 6h. 9 m. High water 10-44m., 11-13a. Low water, 4-34 m, 4-39 a.
Novelty Theatre, the World's Entertainers.

THEFTS ON A STEAMER.—On the arrival of the steam-ship Asarof in Bombay the Chief Officer reported to the Police that during the voyage from Mauritius several petty thefts had been committed amongst the saloon passengers. The Captain also lost Rs 200 in currency notes and four gold coins.

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—Alladhuta Dhulo, a Mahomedan ditto beggar, aged about forty years, was on Monday last found lying unconscious near Golepitha at the corner of Falkland Road. The Police had the man removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it is ascertained that he had been suffering from dhatura poisoning. He recovered under treatment, and was discharged cured from the hospital on the following day. He stated that on the day in question some one gave him a cup of tea which he took and shortly after became unconscious. Being totally blind he was unable to say where and by whom the tea was given to him. He had no money on his person and nothing was stolen from him.

ALLEGED HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Narhari Damoder, a cap seller in Vithalwady, was charged with causing hurt to Ghashita Roshanlal, a broker, on the 6th ultimo. Mr. B. J. Dhondi pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared that the complainant went to the shop of the accused on the day in question to settle his brokerage accounts. An altercation took place between the parties on which the accused gently pushed the complainant out of his shop. The complainant being a very weak man fell down and got his thigh broken. The Magistrate said that there was not sufficient evidence to frame a charge against the accused. He, therefore, discharged him.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE ARMS ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhatlidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sorab Naorojee, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Bhargrao Mahadeo, a "Karkun" in the service of the Gwalior State, with keeping arms without a license. The accused came to Bombay from Gwalior by the Jubbulpore passenger train on Tuesday night. He was searched on suspicion at the Victoria Terminus station and a dagger and a pistol were discovered from him. The dagger was concealed in his bedding and the pistol was tied to his waist, hidden under his garments. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100. In default, to undergo one month's imprisonment.

A WAITER AND AN ENGINEER—Before Mr. Karsandas Chhatlidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Smith, Second Engineer on board the s. s. Kalibia was charged with assaulting one Dias, a waiter on board, on the 28th of January when the ship was on the high seas. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, for the accused. It appeared that on the 28th of January the accused sent for the complainant. The complainant refused to attend to his call as he was taking his meals. Upon this the accused gave him a kick. He had complained of the accused's conduct to the Captain but the Captain did not enter his complaints in the log. Captain Tait, Master of the ship, deposed that complainant had never reported to him any assault on him by the accused. The accused was discharged.

BURGLARS COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Da Burga charged Luximon Rama, Krishna Luximon, and Dwarka Ramcharan (in house-breaking and theft of a box containing ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 398, the property of one Shivnarakh Dookni, a Purdesee, residing in a chawl at Dadur. The evidence showed that the third accused lived in the same chawl as the complainant. On the morning of the 4th instant the first two accused were seen in the complainant's room by a neighbour, who raised an alarm. They were arrested on the spot and given in police custody. They then made a statement, which led to the arrest of the third accused in his room. The first two accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that they committed the burglary at the instigation of the third accused. They broke into the room and removed the property, while the third accused kept a watch at the door. The third accused denied the charge. The first accused admitted one and the second nine previous convictions. The Magistrate committed all the accused to take their trial at the next criminal Session of the High Court.

A DECREE FOR EJECTMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard at the High Court, yesterday, the suit instituted by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and another against Bai Devkore, in which the plaintiffs prayed for the ejectment of the defendant. Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Mankar for the defendant. The plaintiffs were trustees under the will of one Ichhalal Pranjiwan, and they were empowered to sell the property. The defendant was the daughter of the testator, and occupied a portion of the house. Mr. Raikes submitted that under the will his clients had the right to sell the house and get the defendant ejected. Mr. Mankar said that his client had no objection if the trustees provided her with accommodation elsewhere. His lordship passed a decree for ejectment against the defendant with costs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain G. Langbourne, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Branson Mr J C E	Kelly Miss P S
Beaumont Mr J C	Lane Mr G T
Beaumont Mr T L F	Macatta Maj and Mrs D E
Bundloss Capt	Mc Koe Lieut-Col G E
Bracker Miss	Pranjiwandas Mr N
Bagley Capt and Mrs R G	Roberts Mr E E C
Bowring Capt J B	Robertson Capt C
Ballasis Mr D	Stolk Miss A
Beattey Capt L N	Stevens Mrs
Carpendale Maj J	Stewart Mrs A F
Comber Mr E	Sargol Lieut R D
Chatterton Rev E	Tyabji Mr
Cockburn Mr K C R	Tonge Rev G E
Dawseu G F	Williams Mr
Edie Mr and Mrs D C H	West Mr A
Hayden Miss	Willis Mr
Hamilton Mr and Mr	Whilworth Mr A
Houghton Mr B	

THE Nairobi correspondent of the "African Standard" (Mombasa) says:—I hear from a reliable source that an employee of the East Africa Syndicate has found alluvial gold in the Lemera district, and it would appear to be in payable quantities. If this proves to be the case it is a boon indeed, and if in that district why not elsewhere? By the time this reaches you the spot will undoubtedly be pegged out.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

(Concluded from page 5.)

And he succeeds. Now, this is fable, not fact; a noble idea, but not an idea that we should expect any body in the world as we know it to conceive, or, conceiving it, to carry to a successful issue. We like to think the story true; and are the better for so thinking, but we should be sorry to have to give the name and address of any country or continent where it could be certainly verified. Which means that the story is poetic, that its home is no earthly kingdom, but is the universe of the spirit. And up to a certain point in its development Tolstoy keeps it universal. For instance, there is nothing Russian in making his hero discover the havoc he has wrought just when he is about to marry a lady of his own station. It is drama that demands that his sin should rise against him in the hour of his pride. So again it is natural, whatever the country that he should learn the truth from the prosecution of the girl for a crime supposed to have been committed by her in the pursuit of the calling to which he has reduced her. Neither is the poetic policy of non-committal to any place or time departed from in appointing him one of her judges. But when he is sworn in on a jury that is uncompromisingly Russian, and of to-day, a jury that reeks of local colour, and interests us mainly on account of its un-English ways we feel that Prince Dmitry is being very much out of place. He belongs to another world, the world of ideas, and however a summons can have been served on him we cannot imagine. And it is not the jury alone that provokes a feeling of incongruity. There are the curious dresses of the peasantry, the brutal police discipline, the parade knot and Easter hymn—the knout, as it were beating time to the music and a dozen other things to emphasize the discord of theme and treatment.

Of course, the elaborate and painstaking reproduction of Russian ways, mostly ways which Tolstoy invites us to disapprove, is not all loss. A better play might have been written by honouring a poetic theme with a poetic treatment, by taking merely the two principal characters (and such others as their artistic development required), and dealing with them as worldwide types. But this would have been a drastic measure, and the outcome would have been in no fair sense a dramatization of the book. As it is, one has to be grateful for many curious and fascinating glimpses of Russian life. The first act, really a prologue, shows only the homecoming of the young Prince, his reception of the villagers, who imbrace him in Russian fashion and drink his vodki and the mutual love that subsists between him and his old playfellow, Katusha. The love passage between them is most delicately and discreetly written; it is romantic, not realistic, yet leaves no doubt as to what must be its upshot. Act II. which passes ten years later comprises two scenes. In the first we have the deliberating jury. According to English notions they are a very mixed lot. Doubtless several of the jurymen are extremely amusing creatures. Still the scene is not dramatically impressive. They talk of their own private affairs, while benind the folding doors is a woman whose life hangs on their decision. Every now and then the Prince springs to his feet. He has recognized Katusha and makes suggestions in her favour which are received by his fellow jurymen with more respect than intrinsically they seem to deserve, and with less respect than seems due to the speaker's august position. A verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances is returned The Prince next has an interview with the prisoner's counsel, and tells him the story of his connection with Katusha. And here Mr. Tree, attains a best that we have never known him attain before. For Mr. Tree, past master as he is in reproducing personal foibles and eccentricities, has rarely shown much power in the portrayal of those deep feelings that are common to all. This scene he played with exquisite simplicity and sincerity, holding the audience spellbound to the end. The curtain falls as he cries in agony, "I will atone! The following scene is a ball-room, and its only business is the Princes disolution of his engagement. His resurrection—regeneration would be a better and less debatable word—has begun. Its first symptom is, on the stage, comic; he is suddenly disgusted at the lowness of the cut of his intending mother-in-law, dress; but in the subsquent scene between him and his fiancee, beautifully and most sensitively played by Miss Miriam Clements, he is again unaffected and moving.

Act III. brings us to the great scene of the piece, The Prince visits Katusha in the prison. She sordid, brutalized, and lost to all sense of shame, does not even know him, and when he reveals himself shows no special resentment. This is a fine, a very fine scene, but it is mostly Miss Lena Ashwells. Her performance in it is altogether admirable, one of the very few great things done on our stage in recent years. He does not make much way; she has fallen too low to be easily got at, but be makes some. For a long time she treats him as an ordinary customer, out of whom she can wheedle notes to put in her stockinguntil suchtime as she can avert brutalitywith a bribe. But at last, as a promise of better things, the brandy bottle from which she has copiously regaled herself amid the earlier scenes of violence and squalor falls from her hand. Hed regeneration, too has begun. At this point the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. Unfortunately there was nothing to come that could sustain that enthusiasm. The slow spiritual progress worked out in the book was taken as an accomplished fact and the next scene found her as right as ever she was assisting in the dispensary of the prison. The last act passes in Siberia. The Prince brings her her pardon, and she telling him that she loves him and him alone also tells him that she is going to marry a worthy political prisoner of the name of Simonson, and that he must never see her again. The rest of her life she will devote to the alleviation of the convicts lot. So the two kiss and prompted thereto by the Easter hymn sung by convicts whose singing days we thought were surely over, murmur "Christ is risen." She falls on her knees and he departs determined to live henceforth for others. The final verdict of the audience was not as favourable as Mr. Trees enterprise deserved. There was, we are glad to say, no booing, but many that had applauded vehemently an hour earlier now kept silent. An intractable novel has been turned into a disappointing play. None the less it is a play of great interest and in it Mr. Tree shows a new side of his ability. Mr. Prough as a loquacious juryman, acts with much humour; Miss Miriam Clements is most sympathetic and Miss Lena Ashwell proves herself an actress of whom the English stage may be proud.

MR. FELIX STERNBERG.

Mr. Felix Sternberg, the Russian Pianist, gave another delightful concert last night at the Town Hall under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote. There was again a large and appreciative audience, and the programme was exceedingly enjoyable. Mrs. Collie (violin) Mrs. Millard (Pianoforte) and Mr. Seymour Dove (Organ) assisted in the entertainment. The following was the programme:—

1. Sonate in C sharp minor (Moonlight) ..... L. v. Beethoven.
   (a) Adagio,
   (b) Menuetto.
   (c) Presto con fuoco.
   (Mr. Felix Sternberg.)
2. Andante Religioso (Violin, Piano, and Organ)..... Thome.
   (Mrs. Collie, Mrs. Millard, and Mr. Dove.)
3. (a) Nocturne in F..... R. Schumann.
   (b) Rondo Capricioso in E minor..... F. Mendelssohn B.
   (Mr. Felix Sternberg.)
4. Allegro from the Violin Sonata in F..... Ed. Grieg.
   (Mrs. Collie, and Mrs. Millard.)
5. (a) Marche funebre..... Fr. Chopin.
   (b) Rondo brillante in E flat..... C. M. v. Weber.
   (Mr. Felix Sternberg.)

To-morrow Mr. Felix Sternberg gives his last afternoon concert in Bombay.

MR. "SUIN" Emi has turned "Othello" into Japanese. Florence is Tokio, Cyprus is Formosa, Othello is a Japanese General sent to Formosa to suppress a rebellion and appointed Governor-General of the island, Desdemona becomes Miss Temone, and Brabantio Count Fura, and so on.

MURDER BY A WOMAN.

MR. C. J. FOPER, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in December last, convicted a woman named Byama Kom Moula of murder, and sentenced her to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Tuesday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

It appeared that on the 24th September last, the complainant went to her field in the early morning, leaving in the house her son Husen, a boy of six, and her daughter Jainama, aged nine. On her return home towards midday, complainant missing Husen, asked Jainama where he was, and the latter said the accused had taken him with her to get vegetables. Complainant thereupon sent Jainama to fetch her brother. The little girl went and asked accused, who said the boy had gone with her only as far as the well, and then returned home. Enquiries were instituted, but the boy could not be found, but his corpse was found on the following Sunday. Accused, having been seen with deceased, was suspected, and she subsequently produced the boy's cap, a large stone with which he was killed, and certain ornaments worn by him. She was thereupon arrested. The medical evidence showed that the deceased's skull was fractured. The case against the accused, Mr. Roper remarked, was very strong indeed. She made two full confessions before the committing Magistrate. She produced of her own accord the ornaments which were reliably proved to have been on the deceased's person on the day he was first missed. It was also reliably proved that she produced the boy's cap and the stone with which she effected the murder. There could be no possible question in Mr. Roper's opinion as to accused's having committed the murder by her own act. As to the conduct of the police patel of Chirsdidini, it appeared to Mr. Roper to have been grossly negligent. His delay in forwarding the corpse for "post mortem" examination and his failure to report the case to the District Police on the Sunday night led Mr. Roper to strongly suspect that he had some interest in hushing up the whole affair. His conduct on the whole was such that it could hardly be accounted for by mere negligence, and it certainly required further investigation departmentally. In any case his behaviour was such that he appeared to Mr. Roper to be unfit to hold his present position, but no doubt further inquiry would show the facts in a clearer light. With regard to the murder, Mr. Roper said it was horribly cruel, and there seemed to be few really extenuating circumstances. The assessors, however, recommended her to mercy, saying that it was hard to believe that accused was not assisted by some one. This was possibly the case, but accused's guilt could not be said to be thereby appreciably mitigated. Nevertheless Mr. Roper felt that transportation for life was a sufficient punishment. Accused was a girl of 16, and it might be true that she was driven away from her husband by ill-treatment, which would account to some extent for her cruel and callous tendencies.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the whole evidence, dismissed the appeal.

THE NATIVE BROKER'S ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Association of Native Stock Exchange, and Bullion brokers was held yesterday evening at the Brokers' Hall, Share Bazar, Mr. Shapurjee Barjorjee Bharucha, the chairman of the Association, presiding. There was a large attendance.

The audited accounts of the past year were laid before the meeting, and showed the receipts for the year to be Rs. 11,983-2-5, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,567.

THE CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting dealt in an interesting and exhaustive manner with the effects of the Currency Legislation of 1893. This, he discribed as one of the greatest and most beneficial acts of State of the last half century. The benefits confirmed by it outweighed by far, he said, any harm that may have been caused by it. The Currency Act of 1893 had established the equity, the equilibrium, and the fixity between creditors and debtors, between producers and consumers, between wage givers and wage receivers, between employers and employees of all kinds, including Government, railway, and private services, and between Capital and Labour. He proceeded at length to support his contention and to combat the criticisms of opponents of the Currency Legislation. A full report of his remarks will be given to-morrow.

The report of the managing committee for 1902 as well as the audited accounts for the past year were adopted and passed. The appointment of Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee Mahimwalla as a director was confirmed. Messrs. Rustomjee Manekjee Sogiaeer, Byramjee Bhikajee, and Fakirchand Premchand, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Association. Thanks were voted to Mr. Inderjee Jitha for having audited last year's account without remuneration, and he was re-appointed auditor for the current year.

Several members of the meeting expressed a desire that the address of the Chairman which was a very able and exhaustive statement on the subject of currency be printed in the form of a pamphlet and distributed broadcast among the members of the Association as well as the general public.

Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and in doing so observed that the address they had just heard was not only a very able and exhaustive one but, it was one which would be approved by all classes of people who understood and had studied the vexed question of the currency of India. Mr. Shapurjee must have devoted a good deal of his time in collecting materials for his address and putting them in readable form, which could be easily understood even by those who had not studied the subject. (Applause).

The vote was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. OCEANIEN.

The following passengers will sail to-day (Thursday) the 12th instant, at 8-30 a. m., per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceanien from the Prince's Dock shed No. M, direct. There will be the usual medical inspection at 7-45 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 6 a. m. with all their baggage:—

FOR MARSEILLES, &c.

Anderson Mr Oscar	Morland Major and Mrs
Arnould Mr F G	Milward Rev and Mrs
Ard Rev and Mrs J	Mellis Lady and Miss
Acoania Mr C	Monks Mrs
Alcock Mr W O	MacArthy Mr F M
Bowen Mr Mrs, 2 children and nurse	Moorgi Mr
Baird Sir Alex	Mittmeyer Mr
Brown Mr G G	Mackenzie Mr Mrs and child
Benchott Mr C E	Mistry Mr N Q
Buxey Mr F D	Morland Mr and Mrs
Barton Mr R	Neale Mr and Mrs R W
Ballantun Mr. P	Nutt Lt
Courveisier Mr L	Olivier Mrs and infant
Coles Mr J	Pulle Mr
Contractor Mr B C	Powell Mr D F
D'Angelis Mr	Pickett Mr
de Mello Mr Ph	Poinsel Mr
Des Frances Mr	Pifel Capt
de Souza Mr F	Reutter Mr E S
de Cernulier	Robertson Capt
Dillon Mrs	Robert Mrs and 2 children
de'Sa Mr John	Rousson Mr
Edwards Miss Ethel	Smith Mr and Mrs Taylor
Edwards Miss Eleanor	Sugdury Mr
Evetts Mr A F	Steward Mr R
Giadre Mr	Scott Mr G
Galop Mr H	Shakespear Mrs
Godbole Mr	Sowjee Mr
Helnemann Miss C	Scott Mr and Mrs F
Hughes Mrs	Scott Mr and Mrs F
Hodgkinsen Mr	Sofaer M
Henriques Mr A	Semionawe Mrs B
Iwi Mr J	Thieme Mrs E M
Ipekdjian Mr M	Fhornhill Mr
Ley Mr Simpson	Tait Mrs
Johnston Mrs C R	Tapissier Mr
Kergariou Cte de	Trollet Mr
Lawrence Mr and Mrs	Vicarrudeen Mr F
Lambert Mr	Wrench Major
Leonard Mr H R	Waldock Miss
Marshall Col W	Wright Mr S
	Woon Mrsand child

BOMBAY RACES.

12TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH.
HANDICAPS.

The Hurst Park Plate—6 furlongs—Fando 9 7; Heros Luck 8 6; Olga 8 7; Ophir 8 6; Repetition 8 2; Overture 8 1; Response 7 9; Ladysmith 6 10.

The Desert Handicap—1 1-4 miles—Gallant 9 10; Narunjee 9 5; Chungiz 8 2; Arabistan 8 2; Admirer 6 2; Musketeer 6 0; Silverumne 6 6.

The Versova Stakes—6 furlongs—Arabistan 9 6; Young Kohinoor 8 9; Greyleg 8 6; Artist 8 2; Huddal 8 1; Hermit 7 12; Young Martaban 7 11; Silver Fox 7 6; Shelter 7 0; Sweetlips 6 10; Mosumna 6 8.

The Midget Handicap—5 furlongs—Shaibob 9 7; Oriental 9 4; Governor 9 2; Dispute 8 12; Hypocrite 8 3; Hermit 7 11; Young Taisseer 7 9; Chester 7 4; Kyam 6 7.

The Rose Hill Stakes—5 furlongs—Veera 9 6; Ethel II 9 0; Haydn 8 13; Coco 8 11; Nanette 8 7; Aurce 7 11; Black Swan 7 5; Budmash 6 4.

The Amateur Handicap—5 furlongs—Scorn 11 10; Governor 11 4; Regret 10 12; Daldull 10 7; Chancellor 10 7; Rocket 9 6; Hamilton 9 4; Titus II 9 0; Little Tom 8 8; Bridoon 8 0.

Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 6 lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

MURDER BY A WOMAN.

MR. C. J. FOPER, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in December last, convicted a woman named Byama Kom Moula of murder, and sentenced her to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Tuesday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

It appeared that on the 24th September last, the complainant went to her field in the early morning, leaving in the house her son Husen, a boy of six, and her daughter Jainama, aged nine. On her return home towards midday, complainant missing Husen, asked Jainama where he was, and the latter said the accused had taken him with her to get vegetables. Complainant thereupon sent Jainama to fetch her brother. The little girl went and asked accused, who said the boy had gone with her only as far as the well, and then returned home. Enquiries were instituted, but the boy could not be found, but his corpse was found on the following Sunday. Accused, having been seen with deceased, was suspected, and she subsequently produced the boy's cap, a large stone with which he was killed, and certain ornaments worn by him. She was thereupon arrested. The medical evidence showed that the deceased's skull was fractured. The case against the accused, Mr. Roper remarked, was very strong indeed. She made two full confessions before the committing Magist

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ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
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Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
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JERSEYS.
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Do. NATURAL GREY,
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For Luck.....	Do.	4	0
Bella Lucia, Superiors.....	Do.	3	0
La Semiramis, Spotted.....	Do. 100	11	0
La Zenobias, ...	Do.	8	0

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FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1903.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

THE sittings in Bombay of the Police Commission came to a close on Tuesday. Whether the Commissioners were persuaded or not that the opinions of Bombay witnesses were conclusive we cannot say; but we doubt if, at any other centre, they heard more plainly expressed sentiments. One of the last witnesses, but one of the boldest, unhesitatingly stated that the police did their work "unsatisfactorily, perfunctorily, and harassingly. The public looked upon them as their persecutors rather than as their protectors." And the witness asked the Commissioners to accept these views as applying to almost all classes of officers, the causes being want of detective ability, corruption and demoralisation proceeding from want of education and requisite training, absence of intelligent and vigilant supervision or effective control, resulting in a state of semi-irresponsibility and general apathy of the people. In a nutshell this is the evidence, not merely of one individual, but of all the non-official witnesses who have appeared before or sent in their opinions to the Commission. There was an abundance of destructive criticism. Each day brought forth its quota. Official witnesses joined non-official in condemning the present police system; even the Inspector-General admitting that his men are prone to commit irregularities. He attributed this to ignorance rather than sheer wickedness or absolute vice, and Mr. Down's experience has taught him that when brought to account for their shortcomings, policemen, in their defence, have recourse to subterfuges which lead them into deeper difficulties, until they become sometimes victims of circumstances for which they are not wholly responsible. Policemen are not singular in this respect. One lie begets a thousand, and he who would get clear of the maze he creates for himself had need be exceedingly skilful—which the police are not. They have inherent defects—defects which ignorance tends to foster. Mr. Antoldas Hargovandas confessed himself unable to point to any police officer who could be called honest in the strict moral sense of the word. "To be honest as this world goes is to be as one man in ten thousand." To be an honest policeman is to be one in a million, we suppose. The Hon'ble Mr. Lely has no better opinion of them than Mr. Cappel's native correspondent, whose pungent criticisms formed such a striking feature of the evidence. He knows, of his own knowledge, that the police aim at bringing a crime home to a given man rather than to the actual perpetrator, while Mr. Brewin, who regards the police as both ignorant and corrupt, declared that reform was urgently needed in all sections of the force.

That opinion was shared by all witnesses as applied both to the City and Mofussil Police. Mr. Gell contended that the general character of the reform should be such as to make both European and native branches of the service more attractive. Legitimately attractive, we suppose, he means; for at the present time, though the pay is small, the perquisites are considerable. The Acting Commissioner of the City Police suggested the adoption of a revised scale of pay increasing the emoluments throughout the native branch. He would also provide better leave and pension rules, for the increase of the strength of both the branches so as to bring about a curtailment and proper distribution of work commensurate with area, population and character of the people, and better quarters or house accommodation. And though he believes reform necessary in all branches of police service, he—very wisely we think—opposed all suggestions as to the unification of the City and Presidency forces. As to how the desired reforms shall be carried out opinions differed very widely and so they must; for, as Mr. Lely observed: "After the best is done we must not expect a high standard to be attained at once. The ideal of public duty is not high in any class likely to enter the police on any terms. Smartness, a sense of discipline and vigorous habits do not come naturally to native gentlemen." He hopes little from natives of good family. Mr. Antoldas put the matter more piquantly when he said: "I maintained that the worst European officer in India does his work more satisfactorily than the best native officer." Mr. Antoldas has the courage of his convictions and expresses them unequivocally; but it is difficult to see how his ideas could be to any extent adopted unless time-expired British soldiers were many times more numerous than they are and that they were all willing to accept police service. Mr. Down endorsed Mr. Antoldas to some extent testifying to his belief in the undesirability of appointing natives, except in very exceptional circumstances, to the higher grades. He expressed himself more delicately, however; for Mr. Down is nothing if not tactful. He is strongly of opinion that the standard of police efficiency aimed at is not to be attained by heroic measures and drastic reforms or by displacing the existing system, but rather by reform when necessary and developments by that system which has gradually been built up over a course of many years, and accepted on the advice and in the light of the experience of the expert advisers of Government as a practical working plan. With a system founded on a practical working basis what is needed, according to the Inspector-General, is the development of that system on lines clearly defined, with continuity of purpose and principle, to meet and keep pace with the evergrowing requirements and developments of the time.

We do not wish to anticipate the report of the Commission, or Government's decision thereon; but it seems to us that Mr. Down indicates the probable outcome of all this long series of enquiries. Government is not likely to adopt heroic measures. And the Inspector-General's observations suggest a way in which Government may make a show of effecting the required reforms while at the same time actually doing very little. The establishment of dual control does not make for efficiency. The appointment of a civil servant at the head of affairs would be an undoubted mistake. Mr. Lely was the first to urge this point upon the Commission, giving it as his conviction that over-centralisation was wrong. The experiment ordered to be tried two years ago tends not to decentralisation but to disruption by breaking up the Presidency Police force into three separate bodies under the three civilian Commissioners, "the control of which, as time goes on, will be gradually regulated by the views of the particular Commissioner who happens to hold office, and as fresh orders and circulars are issued by Commissioners, from time to time for their divisions, the systems will become more divergent." The hands of the Inspector-General of Police must be strengthened, instead of weakened, if efficiency is to be attained. There must be only one master, and he must be able to promote and transfer whomsoever he will. And although it may not be possible to apply the English system entirely it will be well to adopt so much of it as the Commission may advise to be necessary. As to how efficiency in the rank and file shall be secured remarkably few suggestions were made. Can a policeman be made honest? Can he be made smart or capable? Can the social status from which he is drawn be raised? Several witnesses believe it possible. But others do not. They do not believe that a sense of moral rectitude can be instilled into police; that it is impossible for them to acquire intelligence or detective ability. Greater efficiency among the superior grades can be acquired, and with that will come the closer supervision and wiser control, the two most potential influences for good. Increased pay and improved emoluments may tend to minimise dishonesty and the levying of blackmail; but efficiency and intelligence can only be the outcome of training and education which have heretofore not received so much attention as they deserved.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE feature of yesterday's annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was the strong protest the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Moncrieff Dick, made against Government neglect of Bombay in the matter of Railway facilities. He referred to other questions. But all sank into insignificance before that of communications. Numerous representations have been made to the local Government and to the Government of India urging the importance of the Nagda-Bara-Muttra line, but, to use Mr. Dick's words, "beyond the cold comfort of a reply in September that the Government of India was giving the matter attention, nothing has been done." He merely reflected the opinion of every member of the Chamber and of every member of the commercial public, which the Chamber represents, when he said that of late years Bombay has not altogether been fairly treated in the matter of railway extension, indeed that it has, to all intents and purposes, been excluded for some years from all hope of benefiting in any extensive way from the Government of India's Railway programme. As Mr. Dick showed, whereas the Port of Bombay does about 35 per cent of the whole export trade of India and Burma it is only "promised" about eleven and a half per cent of the railway grants for three years. Bombay is not jealous of the trade of other ports. It is merely anxious to see equal opportunities of development given to all ports. In his exhaustive report the Secretary of the Chamber traces the history of the Nagda-Bara-Muttra project, and records the regret and dissatisfaction of the Chamber that the last Financial Statement contained no indication that any railway projects are likely to mitigate the disabilities of the port. Considering that revenue for the year showed such a remarkable increase, and that so large a proportion of that increase was derived from the working of railways, it was hoped that the condition contemplated in the phrase "as funds can be made available" would be recognised to have arisen, and that an effort would be made to begin the work most strongly desired by Bombay. The report and the speech of the Chairman of the Chamber constitute a formidable indictment of the Government of India, which has not only neglected to perform that which is required of it, but offered no explanation of the reasons which have caused it to withhold its hand. The only semblance of an explanation that has been offered is the statement that Government proposes to undertake its construction "as funds can be made available, without prejudice to the demands for certain other lines which for obvious reasons must have precedence." Bombay fails to recognise any obvious reasons, and the request the Chamber made as to what they were has been treated with silent contempt. No line is so urgently needed for the development of trade, and if the counsellors of the Government of India imagine there is, it is but evidence of the necessity for the addition of a representative of Commerce to his Excellency the Viceroy's Council, a man acquainted with the commercial needs of the country and capable of representing them forcibly and convincingly.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PORBUNDER.

IN memorials to the Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar serious charges have been brought by Mr. Kalidas Vandravandas of Bombay and Mr. Modi Mussa Yacub of Matheran in reference to affairs in Porebunder. The charges amount to an impeachment of the Dewan Saheb of the State, Mr. ManilalAjitrai, against whom there are allegations of maladministration of justice and of collusion with relatives for pecuniary gain arising out of proceedings in the Dewan's Court. The charges are supported by statements which give a great deal of colour to the allegations, and an inquiry would seem to be necessary. The memorialists ask for an investigation by the Agent to the Governor or by an independent court, but the Dewan Saheb has filed a complaint of defamation before the Prant Political officer at Rajkot. This proceeding, the memorialists point out, is useless if the Minister desires to clear himself in regard to the matters they bring against him. As they do not reside in Rajkot they cannot be served with summonses to appear there, nor can warrants be issued against them, and it is not possible to apply for their extradition from British territory on a charge of defamation. They invite the Dewan Saheb to institute proceedings in Bombay where there is no doubt the issue would be fairly tried. It will be interesting to see what reply will be made to this.

THE STATE OF JAMNAGAR.

THE young Jam of Jamnagar will be invested with the full administration of his State in the course of a few days on the attainment of his majority. He has been well prepared for the responsibilities of his position, and he succeeds to the control of a State whose administration has been brought to a high pitch of efficiency during his minority. Jamnagar has been under British direction for seven years, and it is especially noted that during the last two years there has been a great improvement in the working of the various State departments. This has been the result of the energy of Mr. C. N. Seddon who now hands over the control of affairs to the Chief. In the record of his work we find that the sources of revenue have been developed, expenses have been curtailed, and there has been no increase of debt in a period when the Kathiawar States, with few exceptions, have been reduced to serious financial straits. The Bhagbatai system of revenue is gradually giving way to a cash assessment, and the young Chief succeeds to a treasury with a sufficient working balance. Reforms have been effected in the routine work of the departments, long standing land disputes have been settled, and the work of the courts has been expedited. In his dealings with the people Mr. Seddon has earned their great respect and appreciation, and there is much regret that his relations with the State are now about to cease.

"FLEAS AND PLAGUE."

AT the last meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, which was attended by his Excellency the Governor, a highly interesting and instructive paper was read by Captain Glen Liston, I.M.S., on the subject of Fleas in their relation to Plague. As the meetings of the Society are not open to reporters in the ordinary way we applied to the lecturer for an inspection of his paper. This was courteously refused, on the ground that the publication of any paper by officers employed in the Government Laboratory at Parel had been prohibited. By whom we are not able to ascertain; but certainly not by Government seeing that his Excellency was an interested auditor on the occasion. If, as we suppose, it is merely a departmental order which keeps the public in ignorance on this highly important matter, we must enter a protest on their behalf; at the same time sympathising with the officers engaged at the Laboratory who are thus deprived of the privilege of lecturing before learned societies which their colleagues in any other branch of the service enjoy.

FEVER AND COLD WATER TREATMENT.

CAPTAIN PRIDMORE, I.M.S., publishes a fact in the "Indian Medical Gazette" which is of interest to everyone whose lot is cast in India or Burma. It is to the effect that the cold water bath treatment is easy and safe to apply in almost all fevers, and that many lives that would otherwise be saved are lost for lack of knowledge of it. In his own case, when down with enteric in Burma, he lay on a string country bedstead with only a bit of mat below and a sheet above, and whenever his temperature went up to 102deg. he had water, at first tepid and afterwards cold to the extent of being iced, poured over him. It has been ascertained that the use of the cold water treatment has diminished the mortality in enteric cases by fifty per cent., and Captain Pridmore shows that other fevers are equally amenable to it. It affords relief by lowering temperature, the occurrence of shivering showing at once if the patient is getting too much of it.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. The Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick, in proposing the adoption of the report, dwelt upon the necessity of greater railway facilities for the port of Bombay. Mr. H. C. Wright, Mr. H. E. L. Procter, and Mr. S. M. Moses also delivered interesting speeches.

AT the annual meeting of the Bombay Native Brokers' Association yesterday, the chairman Mr. Shapurjee Barjorjee Bharucha delivered an exhaustive address on the effects of the Indian Currency Legislation which he contended was one of the greatest and most beneficial acts of State of the last half century. A full report of the address will be published in to-morrow's issue.

SIR HENRY COTTON has been elected a member of the British Committee of the Indian Congress.

MAJOR MANNERS SMITH, V. C., will take the appointment of Political Agent, Malwa, when Major Tighe proceeds on leave.

THE Commander-in-Chief, after visiting the Khyber last week, proceeded to the Malakand and Chakdarrah, where he inspected the defences.

THE members of the Indian Police Commission leave Bombay for Karachi this afternoon at 2 o'clock by a steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMUND ELLES, Military Member, will visit the new Remount Depot in the Punjab at the end of March, and may subsequently proceed to Peshawar before going to Simla.

BENCH and Bar in Calcutta seem practically unanimous in favour of the Avenue site for the Victoria Memorial Hall, as it is said that all thirteen of the puisne judges and the members of the Bar Library have sent in their expressions of opinion to the above effect.

THE list of recipients of the Delhi Durbar medal is still under compilation, two thousand names in all having to be selected. The final revision of the list will presumably rest with his Excellency the Viceroy, who usually deals with civil honours and rewards.

IT is, we understand, definitely settled that the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser, on the completion of his work as President of the Police Commission in June or July, will proceed Home on ninety days' leave. He will return to India to take up the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in October at the latest.

MOROCCO'S SULTAN.

HIS CHARACTER AND CUSTOMS.

An "Express" representative had an interview with the Hon. James W. S. Langerman, well known in the United States Consular service in Morocco, and Commissioner for the forthcoming St. Louis Exhibition. Mr. Langerman has just returned from Morocco and from a special mission to Fez to the Sultan to invite the Shereefian Government to participate in the great fair at St. Louis in 1904. He was the last foreigner to leave Fez.

Despite the many difficulties which attended the journey of 186 miles from Tangier to Fez, Mr. Langerman, who knows the country, set out with an entourage to interview the Sultan, to whom he was known personally.

The rainy season being on, the journey was protracted to seven days, as the labour and risk of fording swollen rivers in flood were great. Many pack mules were lost at one of the fords—there are no bridges in Morocco. At this crossing Mr. Langerman lost his one case of whisky and all his clothes. Sir Harry Maclean, remedied both losses at Fez.

The Commissioner was received by the Sultan in camp outside of Fez, and obtained the sanction—in fact, the hearty support to the exhibition—of his Shereefian Majesty. There in nothing the Sultan desires more than to bring his country into the markets of the world, and to keep his people in close touch with the peoples of progressive nations.

FRIEND OF THE ENGLISH.

Mr. Langerman had many and earnest conversations with the Sultan during his stay of six weeks, and was able to form a correct estimate of the character of Muley Abdul Aziz. The monarch, who is about twenty-eight, has charming manners and a delightful disposition. His desire for progress and the opening up of the country should assure him the hearty support of every European country. He is particularly fond of English people, and this is evidenced by his treatment of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, who is the most popular man in Fez with the Sultan and army.

It is his sympathy with Europeans which brings on him the dislike of Fez. He is beloved all over the country, in fact, everywhere outside the capital. Fez will remain loyal to him in self-interest, as were the people not to defend it and their monarch the capital would have been looted by the Pretender's forces had they got in.

"The Pretendrr is a nobody! There always has been internal dissension in Morocco, and this is only the recent phase of it. The Sultan said to me, 'It is said I am going too fast, and that I am a white-washed European, in fact, dress in European grab!' An indescribable smile from his Majesty followed this. He is as thorough a Moor as ever Moor was as regards the traditions of dress, religion, and the relations of monarch to people. He, however, wishes to keep time with other nations in internal progress, and is determined, despite the desperate opposition, to lay down railways and open up trade. He tried one small line from one palace to another, but it was torn up in sections by the populace. He is of such fear-nothing character that he will go on relaying it till he carries his point.

NOT GRUEL ENOUGH.

"The Sultan, if he would only practise the cruelties of his predecessors and ancesters, would be more popular in Fez. Former sovereigns walled up Europeans alive and went in for wholesale slaughters. This one limits even the killing of rebels, partly owing to fellings of humanity and partly to the desire not to depopulate his country. This his people fail to comprehend, and ascribe it to his sentiment, and being Europeanised.

"While humane, he dispenses justice at his morning court according to Moorish tradition, and the old-fashioned custom with bad offenders of having them whipped to death round the town, still holds good. The Sultan will not behead the Pretender if he catches him, but told me that he will place him in a cage and send him to all parts of the country to show him. If he had him decapitated, and the head only sent round, the countrymen would be incredulous. They have had many Pretenders in Morocco—one goes down and another pops up—but this last one has made a little more stir than usual. This impostor is nothing but a big 'bluff.'

"If Europe would leave Morocco alone the matter would soon be settled, but there are many conflicting interests. The Sultan should, if that interference be active, be able by his absolutely grand character to command the whole of European sympathy, respect, and assistance."

Mr. Langerman eulogises the admirable courage and dignity of his Majesty. "I was with him on many occasions," he went on to say, "when bad news was brought in, and he received it with quiet decision to remedy the result of defeat, born of courage, not indifference, nor Oriental resignation to fate.

"You must recollect to that all this has to be borne by the Sultan when at any moment a 'cup of tea' (poison) might be given him. He has held his life by a thread through this trouble.'

"What are his pleasures?'

"The Sultan is very fond of his horses, mechanical contrivances of all kinds, and his private 'Zoo.' On one occasion when I was there, after an execution on rather a liberal scale in the morning, I was looking at some of the animals, and asked whether he ever had an animal fight—for instance, between a lion and a tiger! He resented the idea, and said, 'Now that would be extremely cruel?!'

NEVER VISITED TANGIER.

The Sultan neither drinks nor smokes, and eats with his hands.

"Did you keep him in countenance and do the same?'

"No, I had champagne, a table-cloth, and a knife and fork."

Mr. Langerman added that the Sultan told him that he would very much like to visit Tangier, and would do so when this trouble was finished; he has never been there! His residence in Fez is a necessity for purposes of successful government, but he does not like the city, especially since the death of his mother there, to whom he was devotedly attached.

Mr. Langerman, in conclusion, stated that Central Morocco, which is essentially commercial, goes on thinking of business alone, entirely oblivious of what is going on within a few hours of the capital. The great tribes of Mequinez, Beni Mtir, and Beni Mgil are siding the Government, and as they have been former centres of unrest this is additional evidence of strength. That the Pretender will be crushed is only a matter of a very short time; his chance of success is hopeless and impossible.

"How were you treated in Fez; did you annoy the populace much?'

"They spat at me whenever in public, over the heads of my escort. No European can ever stir out without a strong bodyguard, so rabid is the fanatical hatred of Christians."

They punish "spitters" now, and since the murder of Mr. Cowper, the missionary, arms are not allowed to be brought in at the city gates.

ON Friday last Act No. 1 of 1903 was passed at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, its short title being "The Repealing and Amending Act." It deals mainly with Bengal Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code, but occasion has been taken to remedy a defect which has come to notice since the formation of the North-West Frontier Province. Under the law, as it existed up to last week, no provision had been made for the transfer of prisoners to and from jails in that Province, where other parts of India were concerned. Such transfers are common enough in the case of the older Provinces; it may be remembered that after the war of 1885 the Central Jails were full of Burman political prisoners and dacoits. In the Frontier Province the discovery that no provision existed for what may be roughly called the importing or exporting of prisoners was made in a curious way: the number of convict-sweepers in the northern jails ran short, and application was consequently made for prisoners of this stamp from the Punjab. But when it came to making arrangements for the despatch of the men somebody discovered that there was no legal power for sending them into the new Province, and hence the necessity for legislation. Now Section 29 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, has been amended so as to cure the defect, and the jails in the Frontier Province will be provided with as many sweepers as they may require.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

ADVANCE OF THE MAIN COLUMN.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The main column under Colonel Fasken left Obbia on the 6th inst. No further fighting is expected in the Mudug region.

The Abyssinian column co-operating with the expedition numbers 10,000 men. Its objective is Gerlogubi.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

STATEMENT BY MR. BRODRICK.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY CORPS.

COST PROHIBITIVE.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. Brodrick, in explaining the Army Estimates, emphasized the fact that the demands of the Empire had largely increased. When the Reserve reaches 100,000 men in four years' time the total number of Regulars, including the Reserve, will be 307,000, of which Colonial Garrisons will absorb 57,000. If it is required to send 130,000 men abroad there will, after the necessary deduction, be only 56,000 left to provide reliefs and stiffen the last three Army Corps. That stiffening, said Mr. Brodrick, was not excessive.

The maintenance of the Army Corps in South Africa was impossible owing to the extra cost.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking in the House, declared that the estimates were higher than the position of the country justified.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Hon. Ivor Guest brought forward a motion last night to reduce the Army vote by 27,700 men. He declared a reduction in numbers would result in a better class of recruits being obtained.

Major Evans Gordon seconded the motion. Mr. Emmott and Sir John Gorst supported, deprecating an increase in Army expenditure on account of India and the Colonies.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

HOSTILITY OF THE TRIBESMEN.

RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF COMMISSION.

CONFLICTING REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Aden Correspondent states that the situation regarding the Hinterland question is less satisfactory.

The Resident proceeded to Dthala with the Boundary Commission, but when ten miles from that place was forced to withdraw owing to opposition on the part of the tribesmen.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Reuter's Aden Correspondent telegraphs that the Commission has not withdrawn from any point of the Hinterland. Certain members of the Commission left to meet the Resident. Despite the uncompromising attitude of the natives the situation is not inspiring anxiety.

There are now 2,700 troops at Dthala. It will be necessary to retain a permanent force there when the delimitation is completed.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE INEVITABLE.

THE COST OF AN ARMED PEACE

LONDON, MARCH 10

The heavy increase in the Naval Estimates forms the universal topic of discussion. A disposition is displayed to acquiesce in the inevitable combined with forebodings concerning the instability of an armed peace which necessitates such sacrifices.

NEW QUARTERS AT ADEN FOR WARRANT OFFICERS.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking in the House, said that the Indian Government was considering the erection of new quarters at Aden for warrant officers of the Ordnance Department.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

COMMERCIAL TREATY CONCLUDED.

There are numerous signs of a marked rapprochement between Turkey and Greece, notably the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

RECEPTION AT MADEIRA.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Madeira, where the Portuguese authorities and inhabitants heartily welcomed him. He has been suffering from gout for four days but he is now better.

DISASTER IN AMERICA.

OIL TRAIN ON FIRE.

EXPLOSION KILLS AND INJURES SPECTATORS.

An oil train has been wrecked and ignited at Orleans, New York State.

Crowds of people were watching the blaze when a terrific explosion deluged a number of the spectators with liquid fire.

A score of people were killed and forty injured.

BRITISH PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

British pilgrims, including four Bishops, sixty-two Delegates, and several Peers, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, have presented to the Pope an address of devotion in which they emphasize the efforts of the Pope to maintain the independence of the Papacy which Catholics throughout the world had never ceased to claim.

THE EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

Lord Roberts is taking further steps to reduce the expenses of officers, especially Cavalry officers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LAW OFFICERS FOR SIAM.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

It is announced in Boston that two Professors from the Harvard Law School have been selected for posts in Siam, including Mr. Strobel, Professor of International Law, as Legal Adviser.

THEIR MAJESTIES' WEDDING DAY.

CELEBRATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Their Majesties celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their wedding by a family dinner party and a small dance at Buckingham Palace.

THE RAGGING IN THE GUARDS.

LORD ROBERTS AND COL. KINLOCH.

Lord Hardwick, speaking in the House of Lords, said that Lord Roberts received Colonel Kinloch after his sentence had been promulgated, and assured him that no slur was cast upon his honour.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MADRAS COASTS LGHTS BILL.

EXTRA EXPENDITURE UNNECESSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a strong protest to the Government against the passing of the Madras Coasts Lights Bill. They point out that the heavy expenditure upon which the Madras Government are embarking in constructing the additional lights along this coast is quite unnecessary; that such lights are not wanted by the shipping; and that coasting steamers are specially unable just now to meet any extra expenditure as they are feeling the competition of the railway recently constructed along this coast. Many urge that if the Government decide to construct these lights the cost should be met either from Government funds or from surpluses derived from existing dues, and that no fresh tolls should be imposed.

MADRAS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, MARCH 11.

Yesterday the Royal Warwick Regiment defeated the Leicesters by two goals to one after a magnificent game. The Leicesters at half time led by one goal to none.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MADRAS.

A silver casket containing the address to his Holiness the Pope, bearing congratulations from the Archbishop and Catholics of Madras on the occasion of his Jubilee will be despatched to-morrow. The casket which is of a chaste design reflects credit on Messrs. Tawker and Sons who manufactured it.

H. H. THE NIZAM AT GULBURGA.

ARRIVAL AT HYDERABAD.

GULBURGA, MARCH 11.

His Highness the Nizam and party left Gulburga for Hyderabad by special train last night. The night previous a grand durbar was held here by his Highness in a special shamiana erected for the purpose. The decorations and illuminations were most brilliant. The arrangements were ably carried out by the Taluqdar under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Afsur-ud-Dowla, C. I. E. The Durbar was a great success.

There was a large gathering of Rajas, Nobles, Munsabdars, and officers, chief among them being Bajah Gadoall of Chincholi, Messrs. Abdul Kader, the Subadar Nabob Framurz Jung Bahadur, the Taluqdar, and others.

His Highness opened the Durbar at 1 p.m. after B had returned from Bandanawan's shrine wheres he had been holding the customary niaz for a week. heoth his Highness and the Prince took their seat on State chairs under a golden canopy, supported by massive silver poles, the hangings being of gold cloth and the flooring covered with a gold carpet gold being visible in every direction The Durbar was closed at 2½a.m.

After a vast gathering of people had passed before his Highness to pay their tribute of respect by presenting nazars which consisted of gold and silver coins, his Highness was presented by the Subadar on behalf of the people with an address of welcome which was enclosed in a handsomely carved silver casket.

HYDERABAD, MARCH 11.

His Highness the Nizam, accompanied by Prince Osman Ali Khan, returned to his capital at eight o'clock this morning, after a short stay at Gulburga He received a most enthusiastic reception. As the train steamed into the station, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, a battery of Artillery fired a royal salute from the Red Hills overlooking Chadarghat. A guard of honour consisting of a hundred rank and file from the Middlesex Regiment with band and colours was drawn up on the platform and saluted the Nizam. His Highness was received by Colonel Sir David Barr and the rest of the Residency staff; his Excellency the Minister, Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur; General Sir George Pretyman commanding the Subsidiary Force; General Richardson, commanding the Hyderabad Contingent; Nawab Zaffar Jung, Military Minister to the Nizam's Government; Nawab Sahib Jung, Judicial Minister; Nawab Akbar ul, Mulk C.S.I., Commissioner of Police; Mr. Faridunji. Jamsetji C.I.E. and all the principal jagirdars, rajahs and officials of Hyderabad State.

After alighting from the train his Highness, in company with the Resident, Generals, and Colonel Afsur Dowlah, inspected the guard of honour. He then left the main station for the private Zanana station, where the special train was shunted, and after seeing to the detraining of the ladies departed for the city. The whole of the route from the station to the palace was gaily decorated with triumphal arches and variegated flags, some of the arches being exceedingly handsome The route through out was lined with troops both mounted and foot. The third infantry under Captain Fallon and the Cadet Corps of the H. V. Rifles under Captain Cooney formed a guard outside the Railway Station. Hyderabad is en fete both on account of the Nizam's return to his capital as well as owing to its being the Kutba day of the great Bakr Ed festival.

To morrow (Thursday) the Nizam will visit the public gardens where he will receive addresse from the public of Hyderabad. Under the direction of Nawab Akbar ul-Mulk a handsome building has been erected in the gardens for his Hi hness' reception. The gardens and roads will be illuminated, and there will be a grand display of fireworks.

THE AMIR'S NEW TITLE.

A COMING DURBAR.

The Amir of Kabul has issued invitations to the leading men of Afghanistan and the principal Mullahs to attend a Durbar in April at which he will formally assume his new or rather additional title of Siraj-al-Millat Waud-Din. This by interpretation is "The Lamp of the Congregation and the Faith." It was conferred upon him by the notables at Kabul in the early winter and has since been endorsed by the sardars, chiefs, and others elsewhere. As the winter was not a suitable time for public rejoicings at Kabul his Highness decided to celebrate his assumption of the title in the spring. Supplies and stores are being collected here, at Kabul and Jellalabad as it is expected that many thousands of people will assemble in response to the invitation just issued.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. GOKHALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Mr. Gokhale has given notice of questions to be put at the next meeting of the Legislative Council on (1) provision for destitute famine orphans; (2) publication of the evidence taken by the Famine Commission and the University Commission; and (3) regarding President Roosevelt's proposals as to the future of silver.

I understand Sir Montague Turner moves an amendment on the Paper Currency Bill at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to eliminate the section relating to the interchangeability of sub-circle notes.

The business before the meeting will also include the passing of the Electricity Bill, the Provident Funds Bill, the Ports Bill, the Paper Currency Bill, the presentation of the Select Committee's Report on the Civil Procedure Code Bill, and the introduction of a small measure relating to the Central Provinces Municipalities.

LATER.

In addition to the business already announced for the meeting of the Viceroy's Council next Friday Sir Denzil Ibbetson will introduce a Bill to provide for the erection and management of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE BILL.

The report of the Select Committee on the Civil Procedure Code Bill has been completed, and is now being circulated amongst the members for signature.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE INCREASE OF U. S. NAVY.

London, February 21st.—The United States House of Representatives has adopted a Bill providing for the construction of three battleships, three new cruisers, and three training ships.

The Bill also provides for doubling the strength of the naval cadets and the creation of 550 marine corps.

AMERICAN LEGISLATION AGAINST TREASON AND ANARCHISM.

The House has adopted the Conference Committe's report on the Bill which provides for the infliction of the death penalty upon any person found guilty of murdering the President or the vice-President of the United States, or an Ambassador. It further provides for punishing by death or five years' imprisonment persons guilty of aiding and abetting murder in such cases.

Drastic punishment is also provided in case of persons preaching anarchism.

AUSTRALIA'S FINANCES.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S CREDIT.

SOLVENCY OF THE STATES.

London, February 21st.—Mr. B. R. Wise, Attorney-General for New South Wales, has been interviewed in London regarding the recent attacks upon Australian credit. He described the discussion on Australian solvency as a fantastic dream. New South Wales had recently borrowed largely, he said, owing to the purchase by the Government of four millions pound worth of wharf frontages, from which they had already realised a nett profit of £200,000 after providing for a sinking fund. The purchase was, he said, a real asset.

Continuing, Mr. Wise said the Australian Parliaments had unlimited power of taxation, and that the Australians, who were the lightest-taxed people in the world, scorned repudiation.

Mr. Wise declared that the charge of extravagance that had been made against the Federal Government was unfounded. The Commonwealth was as a matter of fact, too parsimonious. The salaries of its public servants were lower than those paid to corresponding officers in the principal States. Federation had, he added, been the means of increasing the revenue of New South Wales by over a million per annum, a very useful addition to the State income.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

H. E. LORD CURZON'S CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

H. E. Lord Curzon Challenge Cup Race, which was to have sailed on Thursday last, took place yesterday afternoon. It was competed for by twelve yachts of the Club. The race started at 2-30 p.m. A very good start was obtained and keen interest was taken in the race. The Forella went ahead, closely followed by Stella, Turquoise Nanta, Melody, Sapphire, Janetta, Trixie, Manikin, and Sayonara. The Isca and Pixie did not start. They all went round in the same order except that the Forella passed the Nanta on the way to Sunk Rock. They proceeded to north Karanja in the same order, and returned to the Committee Vessel with hardly any change. The Nanta saved her time by two minutes and twenty-three seconds, thus winning the Cup. The Stella and Forella carried off the second and third, respectively. The wind was west to west-south-west, fresh to moderate. The course sailed was from the Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round north Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel, having all marks to starboard. Length 14·8 miles. The following are the details:—

H E Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Handicap Allowances M S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Forella	Scr.	Mr C T R Scovell	4 37 4	2 0 4
Stella	6 10	Lt-Col H W Boyd, I.M.S.	4 35 34	1 59 24
Turquoise	6 10	Mr C A R Crommelin	4 40 14	2 4 4
Sapphire	6 10	Mr R H H Hopkins and Capt R S Muter, R.S.	4 43 8	2 6 58
Nanta	17 16	Mr G T W Olver	4 41 47	1 57 31
Melody	12 20	Mr J B K Macbeth	4 47 40	2 5 20
Janetta	19 44	Officers, R E	5 10 53	2 21 9
Manikin	22 12	Officers, R A	5 12 4	2 19 52
Trixie	2 12	Mr A M Monteath	5 13 27	2 21 15
Sayonara	07 0	Mr W W Peters	5 15 6	2 8 6
Isca	17 16	Mr J P Chrystal	Did not start.	
Pixie	22 12	Mr E R Smetham	Do.	

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, 14th inst:—

Yacht Handicap (Class A) Race—Start at 3-0 p.m. Course No. 5—8·5 miles.

Yachts Handicap (Class B and Tomtit Class) Race—1st prize a cup value Rs. 100, 2nd prize a cup value Rs. 50. The Cups have been presented by Mr. C. H. Byrne—start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 4 followed by No. 13—4·5 miles.

Sloop Boats (Fascy rig) Race—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 6—7·5 miles.

Entries for all the above races will be closed at noon on Friday, 13th instant, as usual.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

At the Bombay Gymkhana last evening the Western India Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup Tournament (singles) was opened, and Messrs. Cheetham and Rumboll contested the first game. Mr. Cheetham won the first set somewhat early by 6-2. The second set was more closely contested, but Mr. Cheetham was again victorious, winning the match by 6-2, 6-4.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified for information that the Director-General of Military Works in India will leave Poona for Bombay on the 14th March for a tour of inspection. A salute of 11 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. on Monday, the 16th instant, to announce the arrival in Bombay of the Director-General of Military Works in India.

Major Chapman, R. E., Aden, is appointed Commanding Royal Engineer Allahabad District.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

SOME WATER COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

THE QUEEN'S HALL CONCERTS.

MR. TREE IN THE "RESURRECTION."

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Dudley Gallery remains year by year within a certain round of water-colour art dull in spite of sharp colours ("bright" one will not call them), in spite of sunshine, blue skies, blue shadows, spring fields, and autumn tints—above all, autumn tints. It might be known beforehand that the camp-stools of a great number of the Dudley exhibitors would be pitched in the presence of birch-trees decaying with a decent melancholy in a glade. The seasons are easily subject to ready-made art; they are also, needless to say, matter to inspire genius, which finds the attainable and the unattainable beauty in the four seasons, the four lights of the skies, the snow, the blossom, the lofty sky, the sombre forest. Here is matter for Turner, Wilson, and Corot. Even Turner does not carry all the fortresses of skies and earths, of the season or the hour; but he does face directly the aspect of the landscape. "Je l'envisage et il m'envisage," as the peasant said at prayer. And this is what the Dudley water-colour artist does not seem to do immediately. True, the camp-stool is there, and the autumn tints are there, and the artist doubtless thinks he is alone with nature. Nevertheless, there is with him the dull daily presence of habit—a habit of technique, a habit of sky, of colour, of foliage, and so forth. Some skill he shows, indeed, and even the habit is doubtless better than it was some years ago, but in this kind of work the limit of the better (as also, perhaps, of the worse) is so near at hand that the degrees are of no great importance. The general character of the work is much the same, although one hand may have a timid touch and another may make, more or less, a dash. Everything here is so English that not one drawing could possibly be mistaken for the work of any foreigner, whether of Latin, of Teutonic, of Slav, or of Muscovite race. The derivation may have been from the masters of the English school; but it has drifted down through the corrupt and insipid work of a later day. Water-colour apart, it may be said generally that Linnell and Vicat Cole represent fairly the kind of landscape.

And at the heart (if it have a heart) is a liking for places punctually named, a liking for the picturesque, an interest in weather, an admiration for decaying vegetation, all of which has been made to bear the name of a love of nature. But there is no immediate love of nature, and no love at all of art. In the present Dudley these generalities are appropriate to the greater number of the two hundred and seventy-eight drawings on the walls; but at the outset it is a pleasure to note one of the exceptions—the atmosphere and colour in the sky of A Sussex Village, by Miss Sylvia Drew; and others occur. Mr. H. G. Stormont, for example, has delicate quality in his Valley of the Meuse, and Mrs. Rose Hake exhibits spirited drawings of architecture—grey stone in light: Old Christ's Hospital and South Doorway, Roslyn Chapel. At the Fine Art Society's are newly opened exhibitions of Mr. Wilmot Pilsbury's Water-colours Illustrating Rural England, and of Miss Evelyn Whyley's Water-colours of Switzerland, the Italian Lakes, and Spain. Mr. Pilsbury's work is representative of the art of landscape undertaken for the sake of the pleasing place and the pleasing scene—the place with its county duly named, and the scene. While the Sun Sinks Down to Rest, or When the Leaves Begin to Redden. Miss Evelyn Whyley has the advantage of the style and majesty of the North Italian lake and mountain. Her work is refined, and has now and then a natural dignity. At the Carfax Gallery, Ryder-street, are the water-colour drawings and sketches of Mr. Geoffrey Birkbeck who has studied the painting of trees in a good and a Continental school. He chooses the cypresses, the forgotten avenues and garden walls that in Italy so nobly answer a painter's desire for composition. Mr. Birkbeck knows the charm of the deeper tones of sunshine and their singular charm in solitary Italian trees. Some of the foregrounds seem to have something more commonplace in execution and design, and are rather blank than simple but the artist understands a picture to be a beautiful thing and not merely an 'a peu pres' portrait of something habitually assumed to be beautiful. To say so much is to say that he has tone—not tone in any subtle degree, perhaps, but certainly in the degree that makes a drawing at once bright and grave.

On Saturday afternoon at the Queen's Hall the Symphony Concert, under Mr. Henry J. Wood's direction, was emphatically a great artistic success. The chief instrumental soloist was Professor Hugo Becker, who played the 'cello part in D'Albert's Concerto for that instrument in C major. Mr. Becker plays with admirable taste and feeling, and he shines especially in this particular concerto, which he played when it was produced for the first time at Jena some three years ago. We should not say that the work was exactly of very superlative intrinsic merit; but it at all events gives an opportunity to the soloist, of which Mr. Becker did not fail to avail himself. He is a player of singular skilfulness and of considerable power; he is musicianly in the best sense of the word, and in all his playing he never shows the least trace of vulgarity. Miss Tita Brand recited Mr. Frederick Corder's translation of the Norse Saga, Bergliot, accompanied orchestrally by Greig's music. We cannot say that we are especially enamoured of this particular form of art—the combination of spoken verse with music; the result is not single enough; the thing seems to be like an attempted mingling of incompatible elements; and the vocal part seems to be neither song nor speech. There is a delightful passage in Charles Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth," in which the young Erasmus is given his choice of hearing either a "song or a story." After much mental trouble he desires them to "sing him a story." Recitations of the kind to which we have referred involve something of the like compromise, a compromise that does not contain the probable essentials of success. Miss Brand is, however, intelligent: she has an excellent voice, and her manner is sincerely dramatic. Greig's highly characteristic music was extremely well played, the Funeral March at the end being given with peculiar and rare distinction. It was delightful, too, to hear a most delicately fine orchestral rendering of Mozart's "Maurerische Trauermusik," a work exceedingly seldom heard, but extremely beautiful in inspiration and perfect in construction. We were peculiarly struck by the modern feeling of this composition. Its definite encounter with the most direct, the unbared emotions of life really reminded one at times (of course for this one quality alone) of Tschaikowsky; but, indeed, Mozart's spirit would seem in music to have been the spirit of all the eyes. The Symphony was Schubert's Unfinished (No. 8 in B minor), and it was, of course, magnificently interpreted. The concert, which began with Mendelssohn's overture, Fingal's Cave, concluded with the prelude to Tristan und Isolde. The prelude, with the exception of just a momentary blur in the middle, was, in the playing, as near as may be, an ideal performance. M. Henry Wood's extraordinary fine instinct for the purely poetical in music here was proved with what may be called exemplary certainty. Thus played, the work was seen in all the fulness of its intense and romantic beauty.

Messrs Henry Bataille and Michael Morton have made, perhaps, as good a stage version of Tolstoy's novel as is to be made. But their work, while containing some notable scenes of drama, and much char, without being dramatic, is yet very interesting, leaves something to be desired as a play. The fault is Tolstoy's. In his later works he has striven to be at once poet and social reformer, optimist by conviction and pessimist by experience, to imagine heaven and draw Russia. Contrast here his theme and its setting. A young man of birth and wealth ruins a girl of humble extraction and no means. Ruins her, and goes his way thinking as little of it as he can. Years later he is brought face to face with a degraded and sodden prostitute, fallen so low that she has forgotten the man who first wronged her. Casting everything else aside, he devotes his life to her regeneration.

(Concluded on page 8.)

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

THE MONUMENTS.

From Mr. Douglas's later book on Bombay we extract the following chapter on the monuments in the Cathedral:—

Perhaps the earliest in the compound of the Cathedral is that over the remains of the wife of Rawson Hart Boddam, Governor of Bombay 1784-1783. She died in 1762. The last time a grave was opened in the compound was to receive the body of the Rev. Charles Green, M. A, on August 15th, 1801. On January 9th, 1882, a grave was excavated for the deeply-lamented Lady Ferguson near Bishop Carr's cenotaph in the Cathedral itself, but she sleeps in Sewree. The grave was six feet deep. The contents thrown out were simply sea-sand, as on the Esplanade, warranting the belief that very few persons were buried in the Church enclosure, and a glance at the monuments in the walls confirms this origination, for they are mostly cenotaphs of people who died elsewhere on land or sea.

Probably not more than three or four dozen of people were ever buried within the church (and mostly in vaults) from first to last.

For example, Admiral John Watson—who was brought in mortally wounded from the siege of Thana on December 21st, 1774. I am almost certain, is buried in Sonapore, though his monument is here. For every burial within a Church in India the fee to the Chaplain was Rs. 500 (1833). You may be sure when Hart Boddam's wife was not allowed a resting place under the Church roof in 1762, and Andrew Nisbet, perhaps the wealthiest man in Bombay at his death (1790) lies in the compound, that admission was a matter of extreme difficulty. Besides, there was no necessity for filling the temples of the living with the bodies of the dead. As soon as Mendham's burying-ground was swept away, Sonapore was opened in 1793, and probably during the interregnum the two ladies we have named found a last resting place. "Welcome guests" as the poet hath it, during the transition period when tombs were being tumbled down by the score, and everything outside was a hurly-burly of confusion.

The dust also of Elizabeth Rivett-Carnac, the young and the beautiful, is twice vouched for, though she died at Broach. Her grave lies at the Eastern end of the church; tablets were recently placed over the Western porch. This change was an exigency not to be avoided. And here I may be allowed to make my "amende honorable" to the Cathedral authorities with regard to the broken and shattered monuments which had to come down in building the new chancel twenty years ago. They have done everything they could and done it well. They have placed the tablets, built them I should say, into the wall with much care. In a room in the Clock Tower, where their beautiful sculpture and epitaphs now look down upon you suspended between heaven and earth and undisturbed by the bustle of the outer world.

Mr. Keats, the Cathedral clerk, led the way up rather a rickety stair and showed them to us. I assure you that if Hector Cherry, the representative of the impoverished Government of Bombay in the cotton Loan of 1802 or Alexander Dow so unmercifully discredited by Burke and Johnson for his History, were now to look into this domicile of their cenotaphs they would be vastly pleased. If only the deft fingers of some neat-handed Phyllis were brought to bear upon the adornment of this abode, it might become a veritable drawing room of the dead like that in Cairo where Indian shawls, Persian carpets, and the sepulchres of Mahomed Ali and his son Ibrahim are the only furniture. Dow's grave was lately discovered in Bengal, so this is only "an empty honorary tomb." between the upper and lower "alto relievo" sculpture, the vacant space where the epitaph had been, stares you in the face for it has disappeared. I dare say the man did not want any more than Burns—

"Go to your sculpture and tombs, ye Great,
In a' the tinsel trash o' state!"

But the words "History of Hindustan" graven with a pen of iron on the book which rests on Clio's knee, is a sufficient memorial. Not he who runs may read the inscription now, but he who climbs high and cranes his neck at the requisite altitude:—

(East Wall)

In memory of Katherine Kirkpatrick, obit 27th January 1766.

Aet 22.

Image of truth! In mind by few surpassed,
In beauty's mould, by nature chastly cast;
That here thy relics long reposed in earth,
Have slept without a tribute to thy worth.
Arraign not conjugal nor filial Love,
For pledged by each the sacred shrine will prove
That memory, clinging to a consort's heart,
Tho' late, pays homage to thy mortal part.
And with thy image graven on his soul
Wafts many a sigh to India from the Pole:
That thy own sons asserting Nature's claim
Join to commemorate a mother's name,
And hallowing with their tears this votive stone,
Record her virtues and attest their own.

A very fine monument, representing in high relief a beautiful female form in the attitude of devotion. This is a tomb worth looking at, for here lies all that remains of Katherine Kirkpatrick, the mother of him who concluded that treaty with the Nizam which crushed the power and influence of France in the Deknan. This was James Achilles Kirkpatrick, whose talents extorted the admiration of the Duke of Wellington, and who has further claims on our interest, from the fact that his daughter Katherine (you see she bore the honoured name) was the adored of one of the greatest writers in the English language. The name is here inscribed in marble, less durable I ween than the Kitty Kirkpatrick of Carlyle's "Reminiscences," or the Blumine of "Sartor Resartus." When this tomb was erected is all conjecture. William, (1.) the elder brother of Achilles, when Residentiat Hyderabad, was driven by sickness to Bombay in 1797, and here, thirty-one years after their mother's death, the two brothers and their father, who no doubt was the writer of the inscription (then living at Holydale in Kent), may have joined hands across the seas in placing this memorial of affection over the grave of wife and mother. Don't you think the words "Conjugal," "Filial" and "Sons" establish this conclusion? Carlyle himself could have written no epitaph in poetry more tender and appropriate. It remains here only to note that Katherine Kirkpatrick, whose young life ended so briefly in Bombay was a daughter of Alexander Munro, and that her husband survived for fifty-four years, dying at Holydale in 1818, eighty-nine years of age, his granddaughter Kitty, as Mrs. Phillips, surviving to 1839, eighty-seven years of age, which are good examples of Anglo-Indian longevity. Everything on this tablet is good and the sculpture exquisite.

No. 11, South Wall.

To the memory of Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland K. C. B., F. M. R. G. and Commander-in-Chief of Her M. Naval Forces in the East Indies. Departed this life November, 30-1839.

This monument is erected by the officers of the Indian Navy as a token of respect and esteem for the memory of this distinguished officer. Particularly to mark their sense of the kind and considerate conduct uniformly shown by him to their corps during his command and service with them in 1838-39.

(No. 3, Centre Aisle.)

(Over Grave.)

Here lie the remains of Rear-Admiral Maitland, K. C. B., Naval Commander in the East Indies, who died on November 30, 1839, aged 62 years.

He commanded the Bellerophon when Napoleon surrendered his sword and person, all which may be found in the history of the times. I read that at this period Bonaparte felt the heat very much, and when it was over seventy degrees became very uncomfortable. I conclude that he could not have stood a hot weather campaign in India, or even in March like Sir Henry Daly's. Lady Maitland died at Lindores in Fifeshire in 1855. The house, a small one, is most beautifully situated on a rising ground, the green sloping banks of which, dotted with laurels, run down to a lake well stocked with perch. There is a table in the house made from the timber of the Bellerophon, and when I was at Lindores someone pointed out a pane of glass in the schoolroom on which young Maitland had scribbled his name with a diamond, a name afterwards "writ large" on the history of 1815-16. I saw a letter in 1893 in the "Standard" from an officer of the Navy who had been at the funeral, and he attributed Maitland's death to the climate. I am not surprised at this, nay more, can believe that the statement is perfectly true, for the more I look into the history of Bombay during the first half of the century the more I am convinced that the chances of prolonged existence in it were exceedingly small, and if any man lived to the age of three score and ten it was only by a kind of miracle. 1829, with its material, comes more ready to my hand than 1839, but that decade shows little progress compared with the times nearer our own, when the two Crawfords—the one on land, the other on water—for did not the one give us our markets and the other Wharf—when Hewlett extinguished many sinks of filth, and Bianey poured oceans of fresh water among us. I think there is nothing more appalling than the mortality among our countrymen and women which these tablets declare.

(To be continued.)

(1.) His daughter was the mother of Charles Buller (see Cornhill Magazine September 1897.) William Kirkpatrick married at Calcutta, September 9th, 1758, Miss Maria Seaton Rawson, and left four daughters: Clementina, married Admiral Sir John Louis, Baronet; Barbara, Charles, Buller, M. P.; Julia, Edward Strachey, father of the present Sir Edward Strachey Baronet. W. K. died August 22nd, 1812 aged fifty-eight.—Dict. Nat. Biog.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE NAGDA-BARA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

THE MILL INDUSTRY AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The annual meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber, Grahams Buildings. The Hon Mr J M Dick, the President of the Chamber, occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present:—Mr T Ritchie, Superintendent, P and O Company; Mr J Fairclough of Messrs Ewing and Co; Mr H E E Procter of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co; Mr W M Ross of Messrs Ewart Latham and Co; Mr Martin of Messrs Flemming Shaw and Co; Mr. H Weeden, C I E, Agent, G I P Railway; Mr A Zygouras of Messrs Ralli Brothers; Mr D M Inglis and Mr G M Wilson, of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.; Mr. Sassoon J David of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co.; Mr. H. Holmes, Mr C H Armstrong, of Messrs Lyon and Co.; Mr H Blaschek of Messrs Blascheck and Co.; Mr W Adams Orom of the Hongkong Bank; Mr J Steven, of the Chartered Bank; Mr J Beggie of the Bank of Bombay; Mr C Vernon, Mr. J Humphrey of Messrs Latham and Co.; Mr L W Keer, of Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Co.; Mr Marshall Reid, CIE, of Bombay Co, Ltd.; F W Rickett, of Messrs Volkart Bros.; Mr Negel F Paton and Mr Graham of Messrs W and A Graham and Co; Mr Vizbhucandas Atmaram of Naranda Rajaram and Co.; Mr S M Moses of David Sassoon and Co Ltd.; Mr R R Ross, of National Bank; Mr G Prier de Saone of Messrs Prier de Saone and Co.; Mr G Scamper of the Austrian Lloyd S N Co.; Mr J S Werden Milne, of Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.; Mr H B Mckerrow of Messrs C MacDonald and Co; Mr N S Glazbrook of Messrs Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.; Mr J B Petit of Messrs J B Petit and Co; Mr S Abraham and Mr A Booker of Messrs E D Sassoon and Co.; Mr A S Vagstaff and Mr H Tawsley of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; Mr H Courtenay Wright of Messrs Wallace and Co.; Mr D H Glade of Messrs Glade and Co.; Mr M R Greaves of Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co.; Mr J Black of Messrs Forbes Forbes and Co. Ltd.; Mr. R Ditchburn, of Messrs Shephard and Co; Mr Heberlein of Messrs Ostermayer and Co.; Mr E Sencen of Messrs Saddowland Co.; and Mr W Moir of the Commercial Bank, and Mr F Noel Paton, Secretary of the Chamber.

THE REPORT.

The report of the Committee contained the following:—

INCOME TAX.

In November 1902, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, acting on representations made by its members, and other mercantile bodies in Calcutta, addressed a Memorial to his Excellency the Viceroy, drawing attention to the practice by which the English Revenue Authorities levied income tax upon profits which had already paid income tax in India, and submitting that all income which was subject to payment of income tax should, to the extent of that tax, be relieved from the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom. The Committee of the Bombay Chamber, in support of this memorial, addressed the Bombay Government, under date 20th November 1902, pointing out the inequitable nature of this system, and submitting that its obvious effect was to penalise and obstruct that introduction of British Capital into India which the Imperial and the Indian Government alike desired to promote. In acknowledging the receipt of the Bombay Chamber's communication, the Acting Secretary to Government, Financial Department, stated that the matter had been referred to the Government of India.—

GOVERNMENT RUPEE PAPER.

In the course of the past year a suggestion was made by the Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce that a fixed rate of 1s. 4d. per Rupee should be guaranteed by the Government of India for the payment of Rupee Paper enfaced for London. In September the Committee were informed through private channels that the Government of India had been considering the possibility of giving such a guarantee. On the 11th September the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce forwarded to this Chamber a Report made by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Bengal Chamber on the subject, and, while inviting an expression of opinion on the views therein expressed, enquired whether this Chamber would be prepared to support a representation to Government in consonence with those views. The Committee fully recognised the importance of the issues involved, and naturally read with interest the views of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Bengal Chamber. But it was felt that, if the matter had reached a point at which the Government would welcome an expression of opinion, and intimation to that effect would have been made directly. They therefore thought it better not to volunteer any comments that had not been officially invited. This resolution was communicated to the Bengal Chamber in a letter dated the 25th September.

NAGDA-BARA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

In the Financial Statement received in March last, and in the Memorandum of the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel appended thereto, it was noted with much regret and dissatisfaction by the Committee, that no indication that any of the Railway Project is likely to substantially mitigate the disabilities of the Port, was to share in the Budgeted expenditure on Railways. It will be remembered that in a letter of the Government of India, dated 31st January 1901, it was stated that "the Government of India recognise the importance of the line (Nagda-Bara-Muttra Railway) and subject to the consent of the Secretary of State, they propose to undertake its construction as funds can be made available, without prejudice to the demands for certain other lines which, for obvious reasons, must have precedence." In view of the growing and now very strong feeling among all classes of persons interested in the trade of Bombay regarding the continued failure of the Government of India to concede to this port such share in the benefits of Railway expenditure as might be approximately commensurate with the relative value of its trade, the Committee thought it their duty to address Government, again in the matter and to bring to their notice the feelings of the members of the Chamber as explained above. A letter dated the 10th April 1902, was accordingly addressed to Government, embodying the views of the Committee and that part of the Government of India's letter of the 31st January 1901, referred to above was quoted. In their re

the Agra-Delhi Chord has been repeatedly commended to Bombay by the Government of India as a means of mitigating certain of the difficulties with which the traffic of this Port has had to contend, and as in some sense a solatium for the smallness of the measure in which Bombay has for many years participated in the benefits of Railway expenditure. The Committee, therefore, represented to the Government of Bombay—in a letter, dated 28th November 1902—that the Government of India ascribed to the project in question greater merit in this respect than properly belonged to it. They had, however, hoped that some relief might come to them from the work in question; but it was stated that if that work should be placed under the control of any but a company interested primarily in this Port, not only the Government's estimate of the benefits to be conferred, but also the Committee's more qualified anticipations in the same regard were sure to be falsified. In conclusion the Committee begged that the Government of Bombay would impress upon the Supreme Government the great desirability of entrusting the management of the new line to one of the Bombay Railways. On 8th December 1902, the Under Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, Bombay, acknowledged receipt of the Chamber's communication.

NORTHERN RAILWAYS AND BOMBAY TRAFFIC.

Reference was made in last year's report to the representation from this Chamber to Government in July 1901 regarding the failure by Northern Railways to supply wagons for Bombay traffic. A reply from the Government of India on the subject has since been received through the local Government and it is therein stated that the complaint of the Chamber related to a difficult and complex situation, which is not clearly provided for by the law, but that the G. I. P. Railway Company would be informed that there is no objection to their submitting proposals for the grant to them of the desired running powers over foreign railways. A copy of Government's letter was sent to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

In September 1902 the Bombay Improvement Trust informed the Chamber that Government proposed to acquire for the construction of Railway Sidings that part of the Cotton Green which was vested in the Trust; and that before dealing with the matter the Trustees desired an expression of the Chamber's opinion as to whether such restriction in the area available for the storage of cotton as would result from such alienation would be harmful to the trade. The Committee felt that the matter was one in which they must give full weight to the views held by merchants mainly concerned in cotton dealings, and the Bombay Cotton Trade Association was therefore asked to favour the Committee with an expression of opinion. The Cotton Trade Association replied on the 30th September that, in view of the exceedingly limited space for cotton storage at Colaba, it would not be advisable that the ground in question should be taken away from the trade and utilized for railway sidings. It was added that the ground for railway sidings could be found at Carnac Bridge, where the B. B. & C. I. Railway had ample space; and the hope was expressed that the Chamber would support these views in both respects. The meeting was held on the ground on Tuesday, the 14th October. It was finally agreed after a conference on the ground that a plot should be handed over to the G. I. P. Railway for additional sidings and space to accommodate the cotton traffic at Colaba, conditionally on the Railway's undertaking not to close the bookings of cotton to Bombay in the season, and giving increased facilities for delivery when there was pressure by keeping open for deliver at night. The Railway representatives agreed to give this undertaking. This agreement was duly notified to the Improvement Trust and confirmed by copies of the G. I. P. Railway's minute.

IMPERIAL CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

The question of Imperial Cable Communications has engaged the attention of the London Chamber of Commerce for sometime, and at the fourth Congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire, held in London in June 1900, a resolution relating to the advisability of quickly completing the All British Pacific Cable and the establishment of state owned cable was unanimously carried. In view of the importance of the question the matter was referred to a Sub-Committee; and, their report having in due course been submitted to and approved by the General Committee of the Chamber, a letter, in accordance with the recommendations submitted, was addressed to the London Chamber under date 8th August 1902.

OFFICIAL CODE VOCABULARY.

On the 24th February 1902 the India Telegraph Administration issued a Notice regarding the New Official Code Vocabulary referred to in several previous Reports. In April, one of the leading firms in Bombay, on receipt of that Notice and having in view the Conference to be held in London in 1903, wrote to the Committee making certain criticisms of the Vocabulary and stated that their firm, and probably others had not received from Berne the invitation to send in their codes, and that great hardship might result. The writers urged that, while it had hitherto been the rule that any regulations passed at a Conference came into force in one year's time, it would be necessary, should the Vocabulary be adopted, that two years should be allowed to enable merchants to adapt their codes. They requested that these considerations should be laid before the British Delegate at the next Conference; and they took the opportunity of raising a certain point regarding the existing Indian Telegraph Forms, which is dealt with under its proper heading. As these views commanded the full sympathy of the Committee, a letter, under date 1st May 1902, was addressed to the Director-General of Telegraphs, setting forth in the first place certain difects found to exist in such portions of the new vocabulary as had been issued with the prospectus of that work,

The Director General of Telegraphs, under No. 4727 T, dated 19th July 1902, informed the Chamber in reply that their representations would be laid before the Government of India, whose orders thereon would be communicated to the delegate who would represent India at the Conference; in the meantime, the subject of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Chamber's letter would be forwarded to the Bureau International for favourable consideration. With reference to the last sentence of para. 2 of the Chamber's letter, the Director General pointed out that a copy of circular No. 481, dated 1st September 1899, issued by the Bureau International, was sent to all Chambers of Commerce under his No. 5282, T., dated 25th September 1899, and it did not appear that his Department was responsible for any omission which might have occured in communicating the information to the firms concerned. He recommended that all firms should now be invited to take advantage of the circular to enable the Bureau International to include in the appendices which were now being issued, such words of their codes as did not appear in the Vocabulary. With regard to foreign telegram forms, the revision as suggested was under consideration and it was anticipated that there would be no difficulty in meeting the wishes of the Chamber in that respect. The Committee thereupon addressed a circular letter to the members calling their attention to the circular of 1st September 1899 and requesting that the names of codes used by members be communicated to the Chamber for transmission to the Director-General of Telegraphs. A list of the Telegraph Codes used by members from whom replies had been received was forwarded to Government for transmission to the International Bureau. In the reply made by the Chamber to the Director-General of Telegraphs on the 5th November, the Committee, after removing the misapprehensions that had evidently arisen as to the purport of their previous letter, addressed themselves to the question of the omission from the Vocabulary of words permitted by Service Regulation VIII. The Committee in conclusion begged that their representations might be accorded the support of the Government of India and that the delegate of that Government of the London Conference might be instructed accordingly.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE.

About the middle of May, it came to the knowledge of the Committee that the Commissioner of Customs proposed the erection of a Branch Custom House on a site selected by him at Mody Bay and South of the Musafirkhana. It is necessary here to refer to a letter addressed by the Port Trust to the Collector of Bombay and forwarded to this Chamber for information. In that letter it was stated that owing to development of the Port Trust Railway Scheme, it was found that it would be necessary to lay two lines of rails traversing the centre of the site of warehouse No 1, which had been chosen for the site of the proposed branch Custom House, and that unless the designs of the Custom House could be modified, it would be necessary to select some other site. The letter then suggested a site near the Victoria Dock, but as the site in this locality east of the Manson Road would be difficult to provide, the Collector was asked to consider whether it would not be feasible to have separate places in each dock for appraising work and to locate the Custom House proper outside the Dock limits, that is west of the Manson Road. The Committee of the Port Trust were good enough to send the Chamber copies of correspondence which passed between them and the Custom's authorities in this matter. From these papers it will be seen that the choice lay between three sites, (1) The site of warehouse No. 1, which was discarded by the Collector, because it would have been necessary that two lines of rails should pass beneath the new Establishment, (2) the site eventually adopted, and (3) the unsuitable site at Mody Bay.

BRITISH IMPORT DUTY ON TEA.

The increase in the British Import Duty on Tea caused, in anticipation, some excitement amongst planters and others in India interested in the trade, and the Committee were, in January 1902, favoured by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with copies of the proceedings of a public meeting of proprietors, directors, shareholders, agents, managers, and all interested in the Tea Industry held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, the 22nd January 1902, to protest against the enhancement of Duty rumoured to be under the consideration of his Majesty's Government and to urge upon the Government of India the vital necessity of strongly opposing the placing of any further burden upon the Tea Industry. It did not appear to the Committee, however, that any sufficient ground existed for their attempting in this particular case to influence the decision of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the means by which the necessary revenue was to be raised.

(To be continued.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman said:—It has been customary in moving the adoption of the Annual Report for the Chairman to call attention briefly to the more important items of work done by the Committee during the year. Having only succeeded your late Chairman at practically the end of the year I am in the position of having to review what was chiefly the work of another. Mr. Greaves' inability to return to Bombay, as intended, and to resume the work of the Chamber was a disappointment to all who know how conscientiously and unsparingly he devoted himself to that work. And the interregnum coming as it did just at the time when various Governments were making their fiscal arrangements, to attend the Durbar at Delhi, unfortunately prevented that official representation at that historic gathering of the mercantile community of Bombay which it had been the intention of His Excellency the Governor to provide. We must hope, however, that the absence of personal intercourse with the official chiefs of Government which such an opportunity should have afforded will not unfavourably affect the commercial interests of this Presidency. My feeling upon going over the report for the past year is one of difficulty in selecting from the many subjects which have engaged our attention of one or two pre-eminent interest. Your committee has met as regularly and devoted as seriously on many points as in former years. It has worked as hard as usual and disposed of all the business that came up, but it has not been confronted with any very large or important questions permanently affecting Bombay's trade and commerce. For instance, for many years the currency question was probably the most engrossing and far-reaching in its scope of any matters coming before this Chamber, occupying much of its time and thought. In the past year no reference has been made to it. It formed the subject of some important remarks at the last Annual General Meeting, but as a living and active matter, touching our trade in all its ramifications, currency has for the last twelve months ceased to exist. And, gentlemen, whatever may be our private views, and I am aware of the great differences individual opinions which exist amongst our members present, I cannot but think this lull in the storm of controversy, even if it be only temporary, is a matter for congratulation. Whether we think that the Government policy of closed mints and 1-4 ex. has vindicated itself fully, or whether, as those who are opposed to that policy do, we console ourselves by declining to believe that it is anything more than on its trial, we cannot but be thankful for the position India occupies to-day. Even the most enthusiatic advocate of open mints must have experienced a feeling of dismay when he contemplated an 8d. rupee and all that that entailed, and reflected on the interference with and upsetting of the course of trade with which our friends in the Further East have recently had to put up. I do not wish to dwell on such a controversial subject, but at any rate your committee is glad to have been spared the consideration of this question.

THE NAGDA-BARA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

There is next another question less general, more local, upon which your committee would very gladly have spent more time, but little opportunity has been given. I refer of course to Railways, and I am sorry to say that so far as progress in that important subject is concerned the report is practically silent. In April and in June your committee addressed the Bombay Government again urging the importance of the Nagda-Bara-Muttra line, and His Excellency was good enough to send on these representations to the Government of India, but beyond the cold comfort of a reply in September that the Government of India was giving the matter attention, nothing has been done. Gentlemen, I am sure I only reflect the opinion of every member of the Chamber in saying that Bombay has not of late years been altogether fairly treated in the matter of Railway extension. To all intents and purposes Bombay has been excluded for some years from all hope of benefiting in any extensive way from the Government of India's Railway Programme And no satisfactory reason has ever been adduced for this exclusion. Why money should be withheld from the construction of an important line, opening up a large tract of fertile country—a line almost certain to be reproductive from the beginning, is a puzzle to all, and is one of those matters for which business men require an exceedingly plain and apparent reason. In spite of this Chamber's memorials and protests, in spite of its constant advocacy of the Nagda-Bara-Muttra line, its intentional abstention from pressing for other lines, also most helpful to Bombay's trade, but not in its opinion so pre-eminently beneficial, its refusal to be drawn aside to consider other suggestions in spite of these things, and in the face of these appeals, this line is still conspicuous by its low place in the list and remote distance from early consideration in the Government Railway Programme up to and including the years 1901-02. As mentioned by the Chairman at the last Annual Meeting, your committee and some others had in January 1902 the pleasure of meeting Mr. Robertson, Special Commissioner appointed by the India Office to enquire into the administration and working of Indian Railways: and in a very interesting interview with him laid before him the Chamber's views about Railways. At that time, however, Mr. Robertson had just arrived in India, he came to hear and to listen, not to speak and give his views. Recently he again passed through Bombay on a second cold weather tour, but your committee decided not to trouble him with a repetition of its views just then, pr sparing him to be in the some receptive but non-communicative mood, we preferred to wait his return to Bombay on completion of his tour, when we hope his attitude will be more communicative and his opinion as to India's needs in the matter of Railways definitely formed. At that meeting, however, one very important, and to me most convincing, point was brought out, and unless I am mistaken it was a point which impressed Mr. Robertson. The Chairman called attention to it a year ago, but it appears to me sufficiently important to be worth repeating. It was this, that while as the Port of Bombay does about 35 per cent. of the entire Foreign trade of India, including Burma, it was at that time "promised" only about 1-2 per cent. of the Railway grants in the next three years, and looking to the lines then actually under construction Bombay stood to benefit to the extent of 2 1-2 per cent. only (with 37 1-2 per cent. of the trade) as compared with Calcutta, 68 per cent. (with 41 per cent. of the trade.)

ANXIOUS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Now, gentlemen, do not these facts appear to you as conclusive of this Chamber's right to claim consideration, and immediate consideration, for the scheme it has so consistently and constantly put forward? You will all join with me in the hope that something of our keenness and long felt desire for the construction of the Nagda-Bara-Muttra Line may have impressed itself on Mr. Robertson and through him upon those who wait upon his counsel and opinion. One word in conclusion on this matter. We are not jealous of the trade of other ports. We are all anxious to see equal opportunities of development given to all ports, and to many of us the interests of Calcutta and Karachi are identical with those of Bombay. But we do want equal opportunities. We have a splendid port, nothing can alter its magnificent geographical position and advantages. We have a wealthy population and are in every way well equipped to handle all trade that comes to us. If it were otherwise, if after reaching Bombay produce was saddled with excessive local charges and port dues, something might be said for the policy of not exploiting the port's hinterland to its utmost extent. But when in the matter of local handling charges and port dues Bombay is the cheapest port in India, its claim to Railway extension fully on a par with that given to other ports is clear and undoubted. You will excuse my further quoting a few figures, but the matter is so important from the Bombay point of view that too much publicity cannot be given to it. From a most carefully compiled return prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, it is shown that the General Port charges on goods (excluding Treasure) amount

In Bombay to 5·05 annas per Rs. 100 of value.

Calcutta	6·39	,,	,,
Karachi	5·95	,,	,,
Madras	9·09	,,	,,

that is, Calcutta is 26 per cent., Karachi 18 per cent. and Madras 73 per cent. higher than Bombay in the matter of general Port charges on goods. Similarly the Port charges on shipping are equally low. Gentlemen, these figures are eloquent. They second our call for the fullest possible development of Railways towards Bombay.

THE WORK OF THE PORT TRUST.

I have mentioned the Port. I may be pardoned for referring to the Port Trust, and would merely say in passing that that body at the instigation of its able Chairman is looking ahead, and in view of the expansion of the trade in Bombay, of which it is convinced, has now under consideration the construction of a new dock fitted for the development of trade and the increased size of steamers which are sure to come. The plans have been before the Chamber and commended full approval. Further, the Trustees are pressing for the prompt beginning of the Port Trust Railway with a view to cheapening the already unparallel cheap port dues on cargo. I need scarcely say that the relations between the Port Trust and the Chamber are of the most cordial character. Every representation from the latter meets with prompt consideration from the Port Trust, and in the year under review an important improvement in the matter of deliveries of metal has been inaugurated, an improvement which means a saving of time and interest to the importer and no extra expense to him, and which by the accelleration of metal deliveries materially lessen the congestion of traffic at the Docks. Speaking of the Port, naturally leads me to speak of its lighting. There is little use having a good dock house unless its approach is well lighted, and last year, by the erection of a very powerful light of the latest design on Kennery Island, the actual entrance to Bombay harbour has been brought up to very near perfection in the matter of lighting. But the road leading to the entrance requires attention too, and here we touch upon an almost perennial theme of protest and recommendation from this Chamber. I suppose the question of improvement in the lighting in the Red Sea was a leading question in this Chamber when the oldest member present to-day first began to take an interest in Chamber work. Well, gentlemen, people mostly get things by persistence in asking for them, and since I referred to the subject of Red Sea lights at this meeting two years ago a great advance has been made. The Turkish Government had fixed on September 1901 for commencing the work of constructing the four new lighthouses so often referred to, and in February 1902 we received intimation that a steamer carrying the material required for these lighthouses reached Zobehr "some time ago" (date not known apparently,) had discharged the part of the material for the lighthouse in that place and was to proceed shortly to Abu Ali to disembark such part of her cargo as was required for the lighthouse on that island. That was only about a year ago, and considering the name which the Turkish Government has earned for its capacity to delay, I think it is a matter for satisfaction and congratulation to be able to announce that a few weeks ago your committee received a notice from the Government of India intimating that these four lighthouses were now complete and would shortly be in working order. The road to our port and its entrance are now well lighted. If we can get the land approach well metalled by Railways we shall have reason to be satisfied.

THE OFFICIAL TELEGRAPH VOCABULARY.

Among other questions which have engaged your Committee's attention in the past year, I am not sure that that of the Official Telegraph Vocabulary is not entitled to rank first. It is seemingly a small matter but so much depends upon it. The question was initiated by this Chamber and the entire concurrence in this Chamber's views of all the Chambers in India and some of those in the Further East with which your committee communicated, evidences the importance which the question holds in the opinions of the entire mercantile world. For some years past the threat of an official vocabulary for code message has been hanging over the heads of merchants and traders in all lands. Now one might almost call code messages the arteries of commerce, and I can think of nothing which must cause more general inconvenience to us all, more universal interference with the arrangements for the conduct of our every day-to-day business than any arbitrary and uncalled-for change in the matter of code words. Most merchants have given much time and money to the compilation of code suitable to their particular business, and nothing will evoke a more universal complaint than any official action necessitating entire re-casting of those codes. We do not want any official vocabulary. The old regulation is good enough that "words in code language must be taken from one or several of the German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese and Latin languages," with a limit of the letters according to the morse alphabet.

It was found on examination that words like the following were apparently intended to be omitted from this official vocabulary. I only mention a few:—

Disavowals	Dishody	Crispam
Disbindeth	Frispet	Carispolum

They are not perhaps very pretty words, but they are certainly not bad words. I mean of course bad words from a telegraphist's point of view and for the purposes of signalling are just as good words as

Disabuse	Disapprove
Dismiss	Crispars, &c., &c.

I am sure you will agree with me that there is no reason why such words should be excluded from use as code words. I am unable to conceive any. Your committee therefore wrote in May to the Director General of Telegraphs urging at length its views and requesting that considerations it set forth should be commended to the British Delegate to the forthcoming Conference, with instructions to oppose any ordinance making the adoption on any vocabulary compulsory. A reply in July informed us that the Director-General had laid our representations before the Government of India, whose orders thereon should be communicated to the delegate from India at the Conference. So far this is good, but it is not enough, and in a further letter sent in November to the same official your committee pointed out that on one page alone of the contemplated official vocabulary no fewer than 41 words from the English language only had been omitted. Your committee further, by sending copies of the correspondence to all the Chambers in India and in the Further East as well as to those of London Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester Lelth, Berlin, Hamburg, and the British Chamber in Paris, has enlisted, it is hopeu, an amount of interest and sympathy with the views it has consistently advocated, which should secure, it to be trusted, sufficient influence at the forthcoming Conference to prevent the adoption of any compulsory official vocabulary, or failing that, the inclusion in such a vocabulary of any such every grammatical inflection of every word whether in common use or not Geniemen we have done our best for your interests in this matter and can only hope that the result will be satisfactory.

THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

In other minor matters connected with telegrams, such as the adoption of a uniform telegraph form throughout the world, we have taken action, but I must not detain you with any details on such a point Another matter of considerable commercial interest was the suggestion by Government of the creation of an office of Commercial Intelligence in connection with the Department of Finance and Commerce upon which the opinion of the Chamber was asked last May. As you would all see from a recent notice in the Press, the Government of India has asked the sanction of the Secretary of State for permission to create this office, so I need not dwell upon your committee's reply to the reference. The success of such an office appeared to us to depend very largely upon the experience and training of the gentleman appointed to conduct it, the method and system adopted in acquiring commercial intelligence, and more especially the manner in which the intelligence so acquired is to be made available for the public. If the new office thus sought to be created becomes simply a glorified statistical department, which, I am glad to say, is the declared intention of Government that it should not, it will not be of very much importance to us one way or another. If, on the other hand, its object is to collect information about scientific trades and industries and make such information public, it will not your committee thought command much support from the mercantile community. The office at home corresponding to the one about to be created here has been, I noticed in a recent article, a considerable success, and in several other countries the office fulfils a useful duty. We can therefore wait and hope that in India it will come up to the expectations which have been formed of its usefulness.

THE CENTRALISATION OF THE MINTS.

On the question of proposing to centralise the Mints at Bombay your committee has not much to say, recognising that the abolition of the Mint at Calcutta was one upon which any definite expression of opinion was called for from this Chamber. While therefore pointing out the necessity for Mint or Mints being fully capable of getting through all the work which might come to them, we contented ourselves with noticing the phrase "in or near Bombay" in the Government reference and expressing the unanimous opinion of bankers and merchants consulted that "near Bombay" would not suit, the Mint must be in Bombay close to the Banks and the centre of trade. As usual Government did your committee the honour of submitting for its opinion certain proposed additions to existing Legislative Acts and new Acts. This is a privilege which the Chamber greatly appreciates. Your committee unanimously approved of an amendment to the "Indian Limitation Act, 1877," providing that the interval between a debtor's death and the representation of his estate should be excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit. Your Committee also approved of certain amendments to the Indian Ports Act and again at a very considerable outlay of time reported on a Bill to consolidate the Civil Procedure Code. But for particulars of these I must refer you to the very full report now in your hands. I take this opportunity of publicly expressing the Committee's thanks to the legal members of the Chamber for their most valuable assistance in connection with such bills, an assistance always most readily rendered when asked for. To a great number of other subjects the attention of the Committee has been given during the past year, such as

Interest Guarantee on Government Paper,
Short-reeled yarn
Aden Port Commission,
Improvements of Cotton Cultivation,
Imperial Cable Communications,

and a great many others, all exhaustively dealt with in the Report before you

Two other matters I wish to mention. Since we last met, the Chamber, along with other Mercantile Associations in Bombay and the leading officials, has been addressed on two occasions in this room, once by the Hon. Mr. Barrett and once by Sir Howard Vincent, M. P. The subject of Mr. Barrett's address—the World's Fair—is one about which we shall probably hear a good deal in the next twelve months, The Chamber has addressed Government in this matter and is now waiting to hear what the Government of India proposes to do. To Sir Howard Vincent's subject I need not specially refer. It is a question upon which the members of the Chamber are apparently divided. It is also one upon which, at an early date, the Chamber may be called upon to express its views. Under such circumstances the Chamber, which later on to-day we propose amending, is a question which would have formed an excellent subject for discussion at one of the Quarterly Meetings long since fallen into abeyance. This fact, however, need not deter any member or number of members from asking that it be discussed and the general feeling of the members upon it ascertained. No review of the committee's work would be complete without a reference to matters connected with the measurement of cotton at the Docks. That reference will be brief. We believe that the result of such action as the Committee decided to take has been entirely beneficial to the interests which the measurement department exists to serve. Before sitting down I wish to express my personal thanks, and in this I am confident I can associate my predecessor, Mr. Greaves, unfortunately absent the Deputy Chairman and the Committee, our thanks to all the members of the Chamber Staff, and particularly to our Secretary Mr. Noel Paton, for his able and jealous work in the Chamber's interests. We cordially appreciate his energy and the exhaustive manner in which all questions are prepared for our consideration. The report speaks for this, and no words of mine can add to its testimony. To you, gentlemen, I have to express my thanks for the honour you have done me in electing your Chairman for the coming year.

I beg to move the adoption of the report as follows:—

MR. H. C. WRIGHT.

Mr. H. C. Wright, in seconding the adoption of the report, said:—The Chairman has touched upon most of the subjects in the report, and I will not, therefore, detain you long. The question of short reeling has again been before the Chamber, and you will notice from the report that in answer to an enquiry from Government we have advised that prosecutions should be undertaken by Government. Reeling being done by human labour cannot be mathematically accurate, and the law does not demand absolute correctness but leaves a margin for error, and I think that there is no doubt that approximate accuracy can be obtained. We shall await with interest to hear what Government decides to do, and there seems only two courses open either to amend the Act and allow spinners to reel as they like or to insist upon the law being carried out. The Chamber did not accept the invitation made to them to address Government on the question of the proposal to guarantee interest on Rupee Paper, and I think they were well advised in refusing to volunteer their opinion until invited to do so. The proposal to guarantee interest at 1-4 seems at first sight to be very attractive, and some enthusiasts seem to think that European capital would be largely attracted by such a guarantee—I do not think it would. The bulk of the Rupee Loans are repayable at three months' notice after 1st August, 1904 and are not attractive to the European investors. There is no guarantee that the present loans will not be converted after 1904 to 3 per cent. or paid off. To make our Rupee Loans really attractive it is necessary that they should have a much larger currency and be made available for investment by Trustees. I think that is hardly fair on Government to accuse them of want of faith in their currency legislation if they do not at once jump at the proposal to guarantee interest on their Rupee Loans at 1-4. The loans have been issued and taken up on certain terms, and I do not see why those terms should be altered. I beg to second the adoption of the report.

MR. H. E. E. PROCTER.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter supported the adoption of the report. He said:—In supporting the adoption of the Committee report I should like to make a few brief remarks on one or two of the matters dealt with in the report, and the first one is that of railways. As pointed out by the chairman we have a port not only second to none from its natural position and advantages but also the cheapest port in India. The facilities now provided are extremely good, and in a few years we shall have a new Dock with all the latest appliances for handling cargo quickly and large enough to accommodate the largest steamer afloat. I think therefore we have every right to expect Government to treat us liberally in the matter of railway extensions on this side of India. That they have not done so is shewn very clearly by the figures just given us by the Chairman, and we naturally ask the reason of our getting such a small proportion of the railway Grants in comparison with our more favoured neighbours. Well gentlemen, I think it is because we do not ask for enough. I know it has been the policy of this Chamber to concentrate all its energies on the Nagda-Bara Railway, but I cannot help thinking this is a mistake. Let us continue to press for the construction of this line but let us also press for the construction of others as well. It is quite possible if we only press for the construction of the Nagda Bara Railway Government may think we only want that one particular line made, but if we continually press forward all the schemes we think desirable for the development of the trade of this port Government will have to realise that we are really and properly dissatisfied with the present state of things, and when they do realise this we may get the Nagda-Bara line if not others made. While I quite admit the necessity of the Nagda-Bara Railway in order to open up fresh country I think that in regard to through communication with the Punjab the doubling of the G I P Railway from Khandwa onwards is most essential and should be strongly urged by this Chamber. For the Punjab trade we have a keen rival in Calcutta, and if we are to compete successfully we must improve our communication. The E I Railway are I understand doubling their line to the Punjab as fast as they can, and if we do not do the same we shall find ourselves left behind and shall not reap the benefits we deserve from our increased dock facilities. Another development to be urged is the laying down of cheap 2 ft. 6 in. feeder lines in the Berars and other districts, and as apparently these can only be done by private enterprise I would urge this Chamber to press for the revision of the present terms offered by Government which are not sufficiently attractive to enlist the support of capital in this country. I feel sure that not only are Government prepared to help private enterprise in this way but that we should find the big railway companies and the District Local Boards also very ready to help and a representation from this Chamber would do great good. It will be seen from the Report that the attention of the Committee was drawn to this last July but in the absence of any definite information and in view of the fact that Lord Lansdown had stated the matter was receiving careful consideration the Committee decided to postpone addressing Government on the subject. Well, gentlemen, as you now know from the papers the terms of the new tariff were announced on the 15th February and brought into force the following day and as the effect of this tariff will be to ruin the present trade between India and Persia I think we should strain every nerve and bring all the pressure we can to bear to get it repealed. Whatever we do must be done at once and I feel sure the incoming Committe will realise this.

COTTON STORAGE DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Glazebrook asked to be allowed to say a few words before the resolution was put to the meeting. He pointed out that the chairman in his speech had referred to the work the Port Trust was doing in the city. He had referred to the Railway Scheme, but he had not said how far that scheme had progressed. He would like to mention the inconveniences which members of the Chamber were being put at Colaba owing to the land which had been used for the purpose of storing cotton being taken up by flats and other buildings, Colaba was becoming over ran with cotton, and at the same time the accomodation was being very much reduced. He thought the members of the Chamber upon the Port Trust should make a point of asking the Trust to cease from taking over any further sites for building accommodation until they were in a position to offer new sites for the cotton trade. The Railway Scheme was under consideration but so far as he knew nothing had been done so far as the actual construction of the work was concerned and for many years they might not expect that the cotton trade would desire any benefit from it. He would ask the members also to remember that a very large proportion of the Chambers's income was derived from the measurement fees of cotton ships.

In reply the chairman said he could promise Mr Glazebrook that the matter would have the attention of the members of the Chamber upon the Port Trust. He was not aware that the matter was so serious. He thought he was correct in saying that the latest move in that direction was a letter from the Port Trust to the G. I. P. Railway urging them to lay a portion of the line from Sion to Mrzagon. Details of plans of the service of the Fort Trust portion of the line were ready of and the work would be commenced in the next financial year. It will take about two years to complete it.

THE VOTE OF THANKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moses, in proposing the vote of thanks, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—We have met once more to receive the report of the retiring committee of this Chamber and to express our thanks for the valuable and unstinted labour devoted by them upon all subjects of commercial utility and importance brought before them during the past year as seen by the voluminous Report which is placed before us, and their services deserve our hearty recognition. But before formally submitting the propositions to the meeting I may be permitted to make a few observations upon subjects of paramount interest to this Presidency as well as to all India. I mean the condition of the mill industry and of the agricultural population. At the risk of being considered wearisome, I feel it incumbent on me to draw the attention of this Chamber year by year to their deplorable condition until some solution of the difficulty is found and relief afforded. When we met last year the rate of silver was 25 7-16d., this year it was 27 11-16d. The rate of exchange in Hongkong on India was Rs. 133 for 100 dols. and in Shanghai Rs. 187 for 100 Tals. They declined to Rs. 116 and Rs. 160, respectively. You can imagine from this how seriously this continuous fall in silver has affected our trade with the Far East. It is true we have been able to get some enhancement in the Tael and Dollar prices for our goods, but it was not found possible to keep pace with the serious and rapid decline in exchange, because it must be remembered that we are not alone in the field; we have to face the keen competition of the Chinese and the Japanese mills who are always in a position to undersell us owing to fiscal advantages which they enjoy, and with the large cotton crop in Shanghai I expect to see even keener competition this year followed by a curtailment of our twist export to the Far East. The situation of our mill industry therefore is, as I have already observed, simply deplorable and alarming. Only those who are interested in the mills and who are in the vortex of the fluctuations in silver can realise the seriousness of the situation. I hold in my hands a list showing ten mills which have been closed or sold at about a third of their original price, eleven mills whose destinies are hanging in a balance as to when they will go into liquidation. The rest are

EKING OUT BARE EXISTENCES.

I might mention that two enterprising visitors to the Delhi Durbar when passing through Bombay had compassion on our industry and bought a mill for Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs which originally cost 9 1-2 lakhs of rupees! The shareholders got nothing and the debenture holders receive about 50 per cent. of their advance which they thought at one time to be of an undoubted security. This affords a practical illustration of the sorry plight in which our mill industry is at the present moment. Whilst placing the trade of India with the West upon a firm footing, although the agricultural classes and planters of indigo, tea, &c, are still labouring under the disavantages of high exchange) our Government should now direct their attention to our trade with the Far East, and not allow our once flourishing industry to fall into decay, especially as the remedy to a certain extent lie in their power. I should respectfully urge them to thoroughly investigate the situation and come to our help. There are in my humble opinion two ways of affording relief. The one is the abolition of the excise duty on our manufactured goods which time has proved do not enter into competition with Manchester goods. Even if they did, it is to such an infinitesimal degree that I am sure even our Lancashire friends will not grudge the removal of the impost. I would, therefore suggest its immediate repeal as it is in direct contravention of the doctrine enunciated by H. E. the Viceroy in his memorable speech at the opening of the Art Exhibition at Delhi when he said that Indian art and manufacture should be encouraged and supported. The other relief seems difficult at first, but could be overcome in time. It is that our Government should interest itself for its own sake (being large creditors of China), as well as for the interest of their own subjects and of those of the Celestial Empire in the adoption of a gold standard in China. Nearly all civilized countries have adopted it. It will sharply be introduced both in the Philiipines and the Straits Settlements. Why then should China continue its currency in that depraved metal which is continually declining in value, and is an element of uncertainty and a standing menace to trade. In order to form a nucleus for a gold standard, in the first place China should open up all her gold mines, and I am sure that all the other Powers would render her assistance by grating her gold loan if she will only follow their advice in the matter of placing her currency on a satisfactory footing. Failing this I have read a suggestion in "Capital" which appears simple enough, and I would commend it to the consideration of the Powers that are interested in the well being of China to unable her to fulfil her obligation for the payment of the indemnity. This method could also be safely adopted by our Hongkong Colony in conjunction with China. It is:—That China may be allowed to impose an import duty on silver on a sliding scale, varying inversely with the gold price of silver. This tax would maintain in a rough and ready way the silver Dollar in China at a fixed value relatively to gold. The tax would not only be a direct addition to the revenue of China, but it would enable her to pay the war indemnity in gold without difficulty as the dollars she received as Custom dues would have.

A FIXED GOLD VALUE.

Importers would pay these dues without difficulty as their goods would be paid for in these dollars and all holders of dollars would benefit by their rise in value. The only people likely to suffer would be the wealth producers of silver. By the adoption of some such method I feel convinced that the Chinese Government would be equally benefited with the importers of that country. In the payment of her indemnity alone she will save about Taels 9,00,00,000. I would therefore urge that the Powers should take this matter in hand energetically as China is confessedly utterly incapable of managing her own financial affairs without their advice and co-operation, as they have the control of the Collector of Customs dues for the past forty years and which has worked satisfactorily. I notice that the fall in silver has attracted the attention of President Roosevelt, who sent a message to the Congress recommending legislation to enable America to co-operate with gold standard countries for the purpose of establishing the stability of silver, and I sincerely trust that some good may result by this action. As regards the condition of the Agricultural classes and the producer of this country, I regret to say that it has not improved, owing to the ever widening gulf between the intrinsic value of silver and the artificial value of Rupees. If Government do not see their way to re-open the mints so that our produce may get more rupees for their goods, of which they are debarred by currency legislation, then the least they could do would be to indirectly refund them from the recurring phenomenal surpluses in the Budget by reducing the land, salt, or income taxes. Some people were greatly disappointed because H. E. the Viceroy did not make such an announcement at the Delhi Durbar, but I think this such a momentous question involving as it does crores of rupees could not be dealt with in an off hand manner at a Durbar. It is a subject to be well considered and discussed at the Council meeting when the result of the Budget is known, and it is confidently expected that an announcement would be made as would gladden the hearts of millions of his Majesty's loyal Indian subjects who are well deserving on support. I have now much pleasure in proposing that the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, the members of the outgoing committee, and the Secretary for their able conduct of the affairs of this Chamber for the past year. (Applause).

Mr. W. Adams Oram seconded the proposition.

Mr. Armstrong said he would like to point out in reference to what Mr. Moses had said with regard to the competition between Indian and Lancashire goods, that those goods were very seriously interfering with the imports from dome. The imports from Lancashire had fallen off very materially, and larger quantities of goods from the Bombay mills had been sent up-country. He only made these remarks to prevent any misapprehension that might have arisen.

Mr, Moses, in reply, said that if the taste of Indian customers had turned in the direction of Indian manufactured goods they could not help it Indian buyers liked to have coarse goods at cheap prices. Goods were brought out from Manchester at big prices, and in these years of plague and famine dealers must expect that Indian competition would seriously affect them.

The motion was heartily carried.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Mr. A. Abercrombie moved:—"That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1903:—Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. F. W. Bickel Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., Mr. Frank Ritchie, Mr. R. R. Ross, Mr. H. Wenden, C. I. E., and Mr. A. Zygouras."

Mr. D. H. Glade seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. H. Blascheck proposed:—"That produce falling due for delivery on a Sunday or on a Charter Party and Shipping Holiday must be delivered on the day previous to the Sunday or the Charter Party and Shipping Holiday as the case may be"

The motion was seconded by Mr. N. S. Glazebrook and carried

Mr. A. Zygouras moved:—"That the tonnage scale for maize be altered from 16 to 17 cwts. to the steamer ton, provided that this scale is borne out by a test to be forthwith made in Bombay."

Mr. F. W. Bickel seconded the proposition, and it was adopted.

Mr. J. Black proposed:—That the article "Crushed Myrabolams" be added to the Bombay Tonnage Schedule and the scale fixed at 10 cwts. to the steamer ton in accordance with ascertained measurements."

Mr. Frank Ritchie seconded the motion.

An amendment proposing the addition of a footnote to the Chamber Tonnage Scale was accepted on the motion of Mr. H. E. E Procter,

The Chairman moved "That the Rules and Regulations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce be amended to read as follows and that for the better guidance of members the alterations and additions be shown in italics in the Report for 1902"

Several minor alterations in the Rules were afterwards made on the proposition of the Chairman and Mr. H. C. Wright

WRITERS AND READERS.

No announcement of Mr. Morley's life of Gladstone has been made for the spring season, and so we need not expect it until the autumn. By then we shall also have a biography of Beaconsfield, which a well-known literary man is writing. It contains much fresh information.

Mrs. Carlyle's further correspondence, soon to be published by Mr. John Lane, will have the title "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle." As the title-page shows, the letters were annotated by Carlyle, and have now been edited by Mr. Alexander Carlyle. Sir James Crichton Browne's introduction deals faithfully with Froude's handling of the Carlyle papers, and with Jowett's attitude towards Carlyle.

It is interesting to hear that Father Dolling had decided to write his autobiography. His death, therefore, lost us a book which his Irish raciness of style would have made very interesting. We are promised, however, an intimate personal memoir of him by his friend of twenty years, the Rev. C. E. Osborne. He has tried to present a worthy and sympathetic picture of a man of very remarkable qualities.

It has not occurred to anybody hitherto to gather together the various prefaces which Dickens wrote to his books. This is to be done in a supplementary volume to the new Biographical Dickens. It will also contain his contributions to "Household Words" and "All the Year Round," and generally his writings not previously collected. In the effort to make this volume as complete as possible Mr. J. F. Dexter, who is a great Dickens collector, has been called into counsel. It will, like the other volumes, have a biographical introduction from Mr. Arthur Waugh.

Mr. Murray is to publish the new letters of Charles Darwin shortly. They are dedicated to Sir Joseph Hooker, who was one of his most intimate friends. It was to him that Darwin wrote, "You will never know how much I owe to you for your constant kindness and encouragement." The first collection of Darwin's letters appeared in the year 1887. The present series includes a great many that have only become available since then. Many of them have a personal touch even when dealing with scientific subjects. The book has good portraits of Darwin and of members of his circle.

An American scholar, Mr. G. L. Hamilton, has been conducting rather a special inquiry into the works of Chaucer, and is about to publish a book on the subject, with the title, "Chaucer's Indebtedness to Guido delle Colonne." Mr. Hamilton says it was Gnido that Chaucer called "Trophee," and that he seems to have been very well acquainted with his "Historia Trojana." Further, he thinks it can be shown that Chaucer's "author Lollius" was really Boccaccio. Finally, he inclines to the view that Chaucer obtained suggestions from Benoit's "Roman de Troie." Mr. Hamilton's book is being published here by Messrs. Macmillan.

We are promised shortly the personal memoirs which M. de Blowitz had prepared. Mr. Edward Arnold has arranged to publish them here, and of course they will also appear in French. The occasional articles that M. de Blowitz contributed to an American magazine gave some idea of the character of the memoirs. They tell of the famous correspondent's youth, and of how he became a journalist. After that his record of his own doings is also an inside record of many historical events. We are told that he takes the reader into his confidence, and the art of doing that without being indiscreet is probably the art of autobiography. M. de Blowitz's adopted son is arranging the memoirs.

Holbein's celebrated picture called "The Ambassadors" may be seen any day in our National Gallery. It is the more interesting in that a certain mystery attaches to its subject. Who were those "Ambassadors"? This question was raised last year by Miss Mary Harvey, in her "Holbein's Ambassadors." The whole matter is again dealt with in a volume which Messrs. Cassell are about to publish. It is by Mr. W. F. Dickes, who holds the picture—to be a memorial of the Treaty of Nuremberg, 1532 and to portray those princely brothers Counts Palatine of the Rhine Otto Henry (the Magnanimous) and Philipp (defender of Vienna), who shared the government of the Duchy of Neuburg, and, dying, closed the "Elder Churfurst Line." Mr. Dickes has gone far and wide with his inquiry as to the painting, and this is his conclusion.

We shall be told something of Dr. Mandell Creighton's methods as a preacher in the forthcoming volume of "University and other Sermons" by him. His widow, who edits it, writes in a preface:—As a rule he preached extempore, and reports of his sermons were only taken on occasions of public importance, and even then were naturally often only printed in a more or less condensed form. Of the sermons which contained his regular teaching, delivered in his Northumbrian parish or in Worcester Cathedral, no record remains except his own very scanty notes. This volume includes some of Dr. Creighton's early sermons, written before he had acquired the habit of preaching extempore. The others are sermons delivered before the universities, which he always carefully wrote, or on special occasions.

We hear of interesting changes at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, to which so many people go for their new books. The present premises in Bondstreet have been acquired by the Pianola Company, and consequently the library itself has changed hands. It will shortly move into a new home in South Molton-street, and the moving will be no small affair, since the library consists of from 250,000 to 300,000 volumes Mr. Thomas Verrinder, who for nearly twenty years has been manager of the library, is, at the same time, retiring. A delightful book-man himself, he says he never knew a reader who could match Lord Randolph Churchill for industry and grasp. His lordship could in a few days get through a score of books and thoroughly master their contents. He could tear the heart out of a book while somebody else was plodding through a chapter.

Naturally Mr. Verrinder, with his long experience of the West-end book world, has other things worth telling. While more books than ever are published and in circulation, he doubts if there are so many eager readers. Formerly it was a personal quest for the interesting books; now it is assumed that the librarian will send a good general assortment. In other words, there has been a certain change in the attitude of readers—more of them, no doubt, but fewer systematic readers. What does society read? Everything, Mr. Verrinder says, but as might be supposed, fiction is a long way first. No "school of fiction" holds the field at the moment. Personally, Mr. Verrinder would like to see another vogue in the historical novel, but he is not bold enough to venture upon any prophecy.

Mr. Israel Zangwill's volume of stories, "The Grey Wig," will be published by Mr. Heinemann on March 4.—A book of short stories by Mr. Richard Harding Davis is also coming out. It has the title "Ranson's Folly."—Next week Mr. Murray will publish Mr. Horace Hutchinson's story, "Bert Edward, the Golf Caddie." The scene of it is St. Andrews long ago. —Mr. Ernest A. Treeton is the author of a novel, "The Instigator," which Messrs. Chatto are just issuing. It is a sensational story.—Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew will shortly publish an illustrated catalogue, compiled by Mr. Guy Laking, of the famous Armoury of the Knights of St. John, at Valetta.—"The Orrery Papers," which the Countess of Cork and Orrery is editing, will appear in two volumes, with many portraits, Mr. Duckworth is publishing them. —Mr. E. T. Cook's handbook to the Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum will be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan, who also announce the second book of Professor Darmesteter's "Historical French Grammar."—"Songs from Nature's Lyre" is a volume of verse which Messrs. Putnam are issuing.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

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THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

SUCCESSES OF THE INSURGENTS.

The Canton Correspondent of the "Hongkong Telegraph" writing on February 13th says:—A reliable person just arrived from the interior informs me that the rebels are infesting the neighbourhoods of Nanning and Kwellin, and that they already hold the principal towns in the districts. Those who do not oppose or resist their regulations are treated with consideration while volunteer fighting men are well paid. The followers of the rebel standard are consequently fast increasing and most of the important roads and passes are held by them. A large sum of money must be backing the movement and it is no secret that several members of the Imperial forces have found better paymasters by transferring to the outlaw side. Moreover, my informant tells me, the rebels are well equipped with Mausers, Winchesters, and not a few Mannlichers. The officially reported victories are not only untrue, but the very reverse of the actual position. The Imperialists have been obliged to retreat on Wuchow. On one occasion some 700 soldiers retired before about fifty of the rebel gang, and it is a startling truth that the military expeditions have not gained a single important success. The Governor of Waichow has applied to the Viceroy for troops, which have been despatched. The official order is that rebels and outlaws are to be executed at once. Trade in the disturbed area is seriously crippled.

News was received in Canton on the 31st January to the effect that the rebels in Kwangsi had seized the important town of Lui-chow, besides other minor places. The Imperial troops sent to suppress the rising were not of much use, and the Acting Viceroy: Tax Sow, dispatched two more battalions, under the joint command of General Tung Sui Nam and Brigadier Ng Cheong Yan. Lui-chow is a flourishing town in the heart of Kwangsi province, and the chief centre of trade after Kwelin and Ping Lo. A military governor is in charge of the place.

The "Sin Wan Pao" publishes a letter from a wealthy merchant at Wuchow stating that the rebels about that part of the Province are so formidable and prevalent that Governor Wang Chihchung found it a difficult task either to attack them or persuade them to surrender. The people receive several alarms a day and trade is at a standstill; many of the people suffer terribly, as wherever the rebels go, they commit loot and arson. In addition the harvests have not been good at all, in consequence many of the poor cannot find a particle of rice to appease their hunger. At present alarming reports come from all directions and the condition is worst at Liuchou and Chinchow. The commanders of the eastern and western armies do not know their soldiers while the soldiers do not obey their commanders, further some of the commanders do not pay their men in full, in consequence the dilapidated state of things at present in Kwangsi is not to be wondered at.

OFFICIALS IN DISGRACE.

The Grand Council (says the "N.-C. Daily News") has lately been considering the question of removing Wang Chihchun, Governor of Kuangsi, for being unsuccessful in crushing the rebellion in that province, a task which, in an unlucky moment for himself, that official had volunteered for during an audience before the Empress Dowager a year ago. At a recent conference on the subject the Grand Councillor, Lu Ch'uan-lin, recommended that either the enlightened Manchu Tuan Fang, at present acting Viceroy of Hunan, be sent to replace Wang Chieh-ch'un, or Hsi Liang, the notorious former Manchu Governor of Honan, who, by the way, was a special protege of the still more notorious Kang Yi, now deceased. Neither of the two nominees was accepted by the Empress Dowager owing to the opposition of the all-powerful Young Lu, and so the matter at present hangs fire.—Hsu Fu, the Assistant Grand Secretary, who was recently censured and cashiered but retained in office, for writing a letter of recommendation to the Literary Chancellor of Shantung in favour of a candidate at a recent literary examination in that province, is reported to have been so upset by the disgrace falling on himself that he has had an attack of paralysis which will necessitate his retirement from public life in the near future.

JAPAN AND COREA.

COREAN VETO ON JAPANESE BANK NOTES.

The China papers contain the following telegrams in reference to the recent trouble between Japan and Corea in consequence of an interdict by the latter on the circulation of Japanese bank notes:—

Tokio, February 9. The Commissioner of Customs in Corea, Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, has declined to recognise the official veto on the circulation of Japanese bank notes. Moreover, the Chinese Minister at Seoul has directed his nationals to disregard the veto. The Japanese minor journals display considerable heat in dealing with this matter, but the leading papers are calm.

Tokio, February 11.—There are signs of settlement of the trouble with Corea. The Governor of Seoul has cancelled the interdict against the circulation of the Japanese bank notes in that city; the general veto remains, but it will probably soon be withdrawn. The Russian Minister is trying to compose the difficulty. The run on the bank has now ceased. The bank notes presented for redemption in consequence of the veto totalled 250 000 yen, out of an aggregate issue of 750,000. The question of compensation may prove embarrassing, but the demands of Japan will probably not be advance before the arrival at Seoul on the 14th instant of the Japanese Minister Hayashi, who was on furlough at the time of the complication. The Tokio Press demands that preventive as well as punitive measures shall be taken with Corea.

Tokio, February 14.—The Corean Imbroglio is at an end. Japan has not asked for compensation but has contended; first for the withdrawal of the veto on the bank notes; secondly, for an apology from Corea, and a promise that the circulation of the notes shall not be obstructed in the future; thirdly, for the carrying out of last year's agreement concerning the non-levy of illegal duties on the Nakdong traffic, and the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary at the Japanese Court.

BOXERISM IN SZECHUAN.

Better news has been received from Chengtu and Chungking to the effect that Boxerism is being now gradually stamped out by the energy of Viceroy Tsen and his officers but that robbery is still rife throughout the provinces, the perpetrators being not Boxers, but regular banditti whose lairs are in the hills and have been occupied by them for years.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WENDESDAY, THE 11TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a still further rapid fall of pressure in the north due to the depression which has been advancing for some days from Persia and Baluchistan. Pressure has also fallen briskly to rapidly in Central India, the United and Central Provinces, Berar and at Agra, Jaipur Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Surat and Malegaon

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong from the north-west in Cutch.

Temperature has risen and is about normal in all districts; the only large departures noticeable being in the day temperature, which is from 8° to 15° lower than usual in Sind and at Lahore. The maximum ranged from 100° at Cuddapah to 72° at Karachi and the minimum from 47° at Cawnpore to 77° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, Rajputana, the Indus Valley, Gujarat and at Belgaum, Karwar, Kochin and Bellary. Humidity changes show a large excess in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Deesa, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Nagpur, Surat, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Calicut.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell in the Punjab and at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj and Rajkot

Weather is in an unsettled condition to the north of Latitude 20°.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·834
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	75·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·7
Dew Point	61·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·3
General Directions of wind.*	WNW, N, WNW. NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	174

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

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The Pioneer,	" for 3 "	Rs. 25
The Standard	" for 6 "	Rs. 32

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CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA.
VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.
AVOID IMITATIONS.
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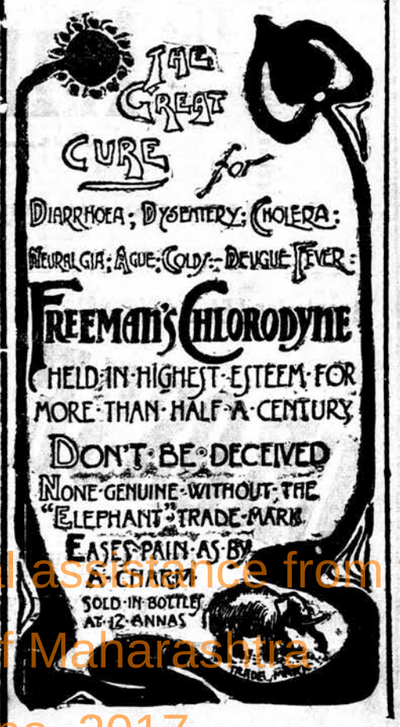
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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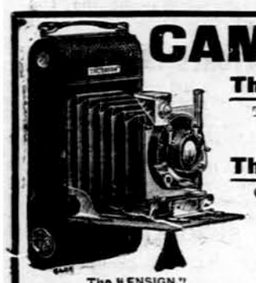

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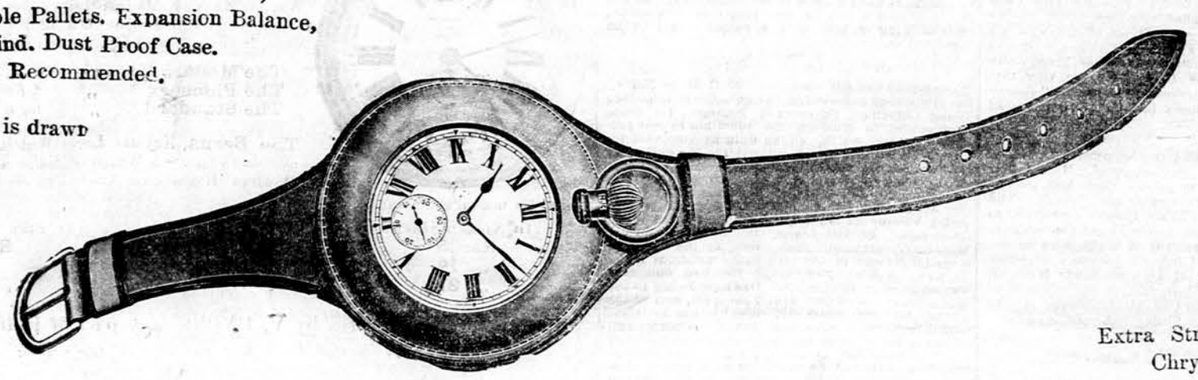

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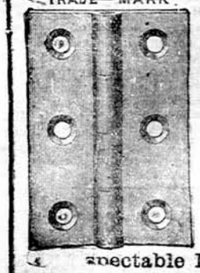

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